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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Germans Claim Fall of Krakow; Troops Advancing on Warsaw; U. S. Navy Is to Patrol Coast

Coast Guard also ordered to duty in waters 200 miles off northeast.

By Erwin D. Canham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—President Roosevelt today ordered a patrol by naval and coast guard vessels and airplanes of waters several hundred miles off the American coast, beginning with the northeast area. Two destroyers and two coast guard vessels have already begun these patrol duties.

These steps are the beginning of a long-extended and ramified series of efforts to maintain American neutrality. The immediate purpose of the patrol is informational. If one of the destroyers, for example, should sight a belligerent warship—submarine or otherwise, German or British—it would at once notify the Navy Department, which would in turn notify the Maritime Commission. That body would warn American shipping that belligerent vessels were in the area indicated. At the same time, the German or British Embassy here would be notified that American ships were or might be in the area.

Hope to Avert Incidents

By these precautions, incidents involving American-flag shipping may be averted, it is hoped, and neutrality safeguarded. The 116 World War destroyers which are being speedily reconditioned will go in large part into the patrol service, which will be extended from the northeastern corner of the coast to waters adjacent to Puerto Rico, the Antilles, and the Canal Zone.

At the same time, the President through his secretary, Stephen T. Early, clarified another even more important matter: the President

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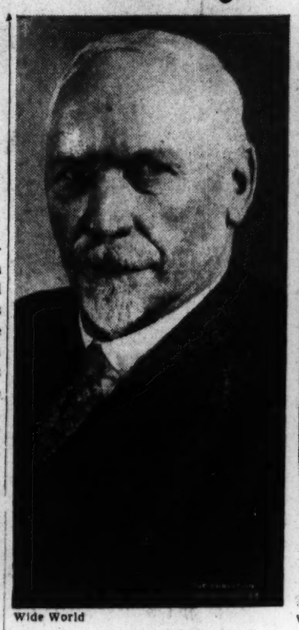
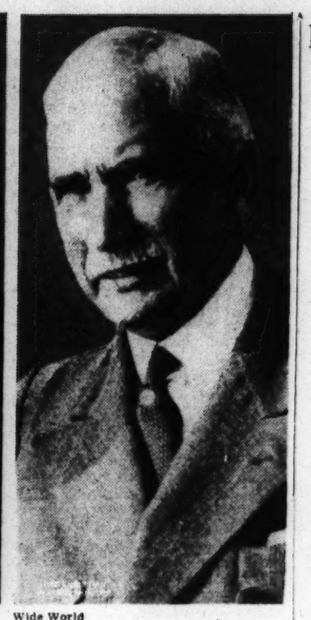
Texts of Neutrality Proclamations: Page 8.



Wide World

Gen. Jan Christian Smuts



Wide World

Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Union of South Africa's World War leader, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, today formed a new Cabinet pledged to co-operate with Britain and break off diplomatic relations with Germany.

General Smuts became Prime Minister and retained the portfolios of External Affairs and National Defense.

Resignation of the previous Prime Minister, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, followed Parliament's rejection yesterday of his motion to continue relations with Germany despite the British declaration of war.

British Navy presses campaign against German merchantmen liable to be used as raiders—Poles report air raid on Berlin.

The Germans today officially reported the capture of Krakow, Poland's ancient capital, as their armies pushed on to within 35 miles of Warsaw itself. The only sign of any French move to halt this advance was some activity against the German Siegfried line on the French border, the exact nature of which was left in doubt. The Poles are still retreating, although they claim to have retaliated with an air raid over Berlin.

As the German advance continued the Polish Government was understood to have left the Capital of Warsaw for an unannounced destination. Only skeleton staffs remained in Polish Capital which was also evacuated by Foreign Embassies.

Air raid warnings have sounded both in London and Paris, though no hostile planes actually made an appearance over the Capitals. Britain's campaign against German merchantmen liable to become raiders was continued with the sinking of the freighter Inn off the Brazilian coast.

The Dominions mobilized their support behind Great Britain as the Union of South Africa saw the formation of a new Government under the veteran Jan Christian Smuts, which pledged his support to the Empire.

The British Government announced that it had taken the power to hold for Government use not only stocks of gold but foreign exchange and securities.

Two official proclamations have been issued by the United States Government, beginning what may be a long-extended series of efforts to maintain American neutrality.

President Roosevelt ordered establishment of a patrol of naval and coast guard vessels co-ordinated with planes to spot ships of belligerent nations off the United States coast.

In a note to Spain, the Government declared the United States "fully shares" with Generalissimo Franco the conviction that the European conflict should be localized as the Spanish chieftain urged in a speech Sept. 3. His views were repeated in a memorandum sent the United States.

Wheat Prices Advance Limit; Livestock Up

The World's Day
Sept. 6, 1939

Grain Market Soars

CHICAGO (AP) — Grain trade was throttled here again today as all futures prices hit their maximum daily advance at the opening and found few sellers.

For the fourth consecutive session, wheat futures were bid their maximum daily limit of 5 cents. September wheat was quoted at 86⅜ cents a bushel, and December at 86⅞, an advance of about 20 cents since war broke out in Europe.

Other grains, and lard here were up the maximum. Corn advanced four cents, September 57¾, December 58⅝. Oats were up three cents, soy beans four cents, rye five cents, and lard 50 cents a hundredweight. Livestock prices also shot upward on heavy demand. Cotton futures opened 2 to 11 points higher.

NBC Cancels 'Spots'

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Broadcasting Company has canceled its schedule for "spot" pickups in Europe this week and announced it is going back to its regular schedule. Mutual Broadcasting System has no advance European programs scheduled. [Detail: Page 5.]

Plane Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commerce Department announced today the shipment of 43 planes to France, 42 to England, 10 to Canada and 5 to South Africa during July. Since Sept. 5 further shipments to England, France and other countries which have actually declared war have been prohibited by the Neutrality Proclamation.

Belgians Face Facts

BRUSSELS (AP)—The Belgian Parliament has passed bills giving the Government special powers and a credit of 2,000,000,000 francs (about $66,000,000) to face its new position with neighboring countries at war.

Ships Asked to Leave

SHANGHAI (AP)—The Japanese Navy today requested British and French naval authorities to withdraw their forces from China to "remove the danger of incidents" as the result of the European war. British and French commanders referred the Japanese request to their home governments.

League Notified

GENEVA (AP) — The French Government formally notified the League of Nations today a state of war exists between France and Germany as a result of German aggression against Poland starting Sept. 1.

The note said the German action was a violation of undertakings toward Poland and all signatories of the Kellogg Pact. It said France was required to assist Poland under treaties registered with the League.

Journalist Honored

TOKYO (AP)—The Imperial household today announced a posthumous award of the Order of the Sacred Treasure to Yuichi Iwanaga, President and Founder of Domei, Japan's only major news agency, who passed on Sept. 4. The decoration was given for distinguished service to journalism.

De Valera Visit Off

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Irish Legation has announced that Eamon de Valera, Premier of Eire, had postponed his contemplated visit to the United States because of the European situation.

British Guiana Backs King

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Sept. 6 (AP)—A resolution to dispatch Guiana's loyalty to King George was passed by the Legislature here amid loud cheers.

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U. S. Salmon to Get 'Largest' Hatchery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wenatchee, Wash.

The United States Government is building the "world's largest" fish hatchery at Leavenworth, near here, at a cost of about $3,000,000 for conservation of Columbia River salmon that are being cut off from their spawning grounds by the Grand Coulee Dam in North-Central Washington.

Three large holding ponds in Icicle Creek, two miles above the hatchery site, with diversion and control dams, will cost another $280,000.

Schools Reopen For 300,000 In Greater Boston

School days are here again.

More than 300,000 youngsters of Greater Boston either trooped off to school this morning, will do so tomorrow, or will begin the new school year next Monday. This anticipated enrollment for Greater Boston is about the same as last year's.

Boston schools open tomorrow with an expected enrollment of 126,400—about 600 less than last year. This continues a decline which began in 1934. The peak of 137,521 was reached in 1933, and climaxed steady expansion of the schools. The following year the total was 135,075 and since then the decline has averaged about 1 per cent of the total each year.

Last year children who reached the age of four years and six months by Oct. 1 were admitted to kindergarten, and those a year older to the first grade. This year the youngsters must reach the stated age by Sept. 1, a ruling which cuts enrollment a little.

22 New Classrooms

This year Boston youngsters will find 22 new classrooms. Sixteen of these are in the new addition to the William Howard Taft School in Brighton, which will accommodate 560 pupils. The Robert Gould Shaw School in West Roxbury and the Boston Trade School in Roxbury also have been enlarged. These three projects were constructed under Public Works Administration supervision at a cost of $452,000.

A new school cafeteria is included in the Brighton project, and a new gymnasium and a new assembly hall have been provided for the West Roxbury unit. The former project eliminates six unsightly portable school buildings

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Americas Plan To Consolidate For Neutrality

U. S., Argentina, Mexico, Brazil and Chile to confer in Panama on steps to take.

By Saville R. Davis
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—The big five of the Americas—United States, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico—are arranging an emergency Pan American Neutrality Conference to cushion the economic impact of war on the Western Hemisphere and "to keep war out of the Americas" in the phrase of President Roosevelt's fireside talk.

The Republic of Panama, which issued formal invitations last night, is to be the host, the time will be as soon as the delegates can be assembled. Colombia, Peru and Cuba will also be among the sponsors, and the agenda will cover the following points:

1. Co-ordination of what might otherwise be dissimilar and even conflicting individual declarations of neutrality or war. In 1914-18, seven of the nations remained neutral, five severed relations with Germany, eight declared war and there was much confusion.

2. A common and hence a stronger neutral policy on shipping and the avoidance of incidents on the high seas, so that some nations will not offer refuge, fuel or supplies to belligerent ships or European commerce raiders which might prey on the shipping of the others.

3. Measures to readjust the economic shock of war by enlarging mutual trade, where possible, in order to supplant trade with European nations which either is cut off or has become too dangerous.

No Fascist Foothold

Behind these official reasons for the conference lies an unmentioned and yet critical point for the Americas: it has been agreed by the five dominant powers, at least tentatively, that no Fascist power shall be allowed to gain a military foothold or a naval or aviation base in any Latin American country under cover of the neutral supply trade which presumably is to be open to all European belligerents on an impartial basis. As President Roosevelt said, perhaps more determinedly than his listen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Why Are Great Britain And France in War?

By Sir Norman Angell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 6—It is of course the duty of civilized men everywhere to try to understand the nature of this conflict if only because all peoples will sooner or later be called upon to give vital decisions arising from it; to sanction or oppose action by their governments in respect of it.

If such understanding is to be achieved we must face facts which both the British and the French show a disposition to ignore or even hide. Yet they are facts which if brought more clearly into light and their significance more fully revealed, would show the cause for which France and Britain fight as the greatest for which nations ever took up arms. And by a curious paradox it is a cause which will be betrayed unless the facts we now seem to desire to hide are squarely faced and their significance realized.

Neither Britain nor France has been attacked by Germany. The democracies are not fighting to repel attacks upon their own soil, upon themselves, or even upon a democracy, and most of the democratic states of the Continent—Switzerland, the Low Countries, and the Scandinavian States—are neutral.

Britain and France are fighting to defend the independence of a state on the other side of Europe which is hardly a democracy, if a democracy at all, whose frontiers represent a status quo which many Britons and French—and Americans—have in the past declared to be in some respects unjust, at best the least evil of bad alternatives. Those facts do not weaken the case of the allies. They strengthen it.

Change in Pledge Policies

Moreover the guarantees to Poland which now bring Britain into the war are guarantees which for years the present British Government and its predecessor had again and again declared ought never on any account to be assumed by a British government. They are undertakings which, as the chief newspaper supporter of the Government at the time they were given pointed out, we had heretofore refused even to France, our next-door neighbor and political ally. One of the chief spokesmen of the Cabinet as late as March last was arguing in the House of Commons that such commitments were wrong in principle and unworkable in practice—an almost certain road to war.

Other supporters of the Government had repeatedly argued that particularly ought Britain to refrain from giving such undertakings in eastern Europe and should as alternative policy tacitly acquiesce in German expansion in the east in return for German guarantees to respect the status quo in western Europe—anticipating in this the offer actually made by Herr Hitler to the British Government on Aug. 25 and again on Aug. 28.

Mr. Anthony Eden has described this sudden decision to guarantee states at the other end of Europe as a "profound revolution in British foreign policy." It could perhaps be better described as a definite triumph of one school of thought in the Cabinet and the country over a rival school in a long contest which had been going on for years—an incident of that contest having been the resignation of Mr. Eden himself in February of last year.

Aggression Piece by Piece

The issue in that debate was quite simple: On one side were those who argued that Britain's policy should aim at checking aggression as such, anywhere, whether it appeared for the moment Britain was directly concerned or not; the British Commonwealth—a collection of virtually independent states scattered over the whole world—could never be secure if aggressor states could with impunity pick off one by one Britain's potential allies, until finally it would find itself, in the words of Mr. Winston Churchill, "facing its fate naked and alone."

Britain should therefore, ran the argument, base its defense upon the integrity of the law against aggression, against violence, against war, irrespective of whether defiance of the law was directed against the British or against others. It was pointed out that Japan's impunity in its violation of law in Manchuria was largely accountable for Italian violation in Abyssinia; for German occupation of the Rhineland; for German-Italian invasion of Spain; for the annexation of Austria, Memel, the Sudetenland, Slovakia, Moravia, and Bohemia. The general policy of saying to states like Japan, Italy, and Germany: "We don't care what you do to others so long as you leave us alone" was declared by this school to be morally contemptible and politically short-sighted. The principle underlying such a view will be more fully defined in a moment.

Views of Rival Schools

As against the view that Britain should resist aggression as such, defend law as such, the rival school argued that this principle would turn every local dispute into a world war; that to give undertakings to defend this, that, or the other state was to place control of British foreign policy "in the hands of a lot of foreign nations," as Sir John Simon put it recently in the House of Commons; that Britain could be neither knight errant nor policeman of mankind and should confine its intervention to those cases in which it had direct strategic interest: Belgium, France, Egypt, Iraq, certain points of the Far East; that—most powerful argument of all—British public opinion would never

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Sound of Warfare Heard in Paris; Gains Reported

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 6—The first news of gains reached Paris today together with the first sounds of actual warfare. It assumed the form of a characteristically laconic French Army communiqué announcing that certain local advances were realized yesterday evening and night.

It is not yet considered expedient to publish the names, places, and other details of this fighting on the western front, but it is now officially announced that French troops are in action between the Rhine and Moselle rivers.

Simultaneously, probably as a check on exaggerated rumors and premature hopes of a striking success, it is recalled that both sides of the Rhine are heavily fortified. It is therefore probable that French troops are preparing to attack the Siegfried line in endeavoring to relieve German pressure on Poland.

The newspaper Petit Parisien today publishes the most comprehensive analysis of the military situation which the censorship has yet permitted. The author carefully abstains from mentioning specific details but discusses the general military characteristics of the Franco-German frontier, notably its irregular character which would make necessary local mopup operations against machine-gun nests located where the wedges of German territory protrude into France before more large-scale operations are possible.

Sounds of Warfare Heard

Most probably today's communiqué refers to such operations. Sound of guns fired in warfare were heard in Paris today for the first time since 1918 during two air-raid warnings, one between 2 and 4 a. m., the other at shorter periods between 11 and 12. One could hear anti-aircraft guns during both alarms.

Newspapers today publish elaborate instructions on how to behave during raids and gas attacks. Thus far the population, which is still considerable despite the large exodus last week, took the raids calmly, finding refuge in the numerous shelters provided in cellars of the most stoutly built of the older houses, and carrying gas masks which are now the most familiar equipment of every pedestrian.

French commentators attach considerable importance to the signature Sept. 5 of the Franco-Polish protocol establishing con-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

Germany Claims Krakow's Fall; Drive on Warsaw

By the Associated Press

The capture by the German Army of Krakow, a city often spoken of by the Poles as "Poland's heart," was officially announced by Berlin today.

German commanding generals, the announcement said, went immediately to Wawel to render homage to the late Marshal Josef Pilsudski, Poland's strong man, whom the Germans have claimed as their friend.

Wawel contains the tombs of some of Poland's greatest historic personages.

Krakow is 140 miles southwest of Warsaw and about 60 miles east of the German-Polish border, across which Nazi troops swept early Sept. 1.

Drive on Warsaw

The German armies unmasked a powerful drive to take the Polish Capital today while a city deserted by official life and by the majority of its citizens waited in suspense.

The advance continued to the North and West, the German infantry being preceded by planes that yesterday flew over Warsaw in repeated raids which no Polish planes rose to oppose.

The German forces were variously reported at a point 35 miles from Warsaw.

A Polish communiqué today said:

"Polish forces continue to hold Gdynia. Seventy enemy bombers yesterday raided Warsaw, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs, chiefly on the suburbs, causing some casualties. Anti-aircraft fire brought down eight enemy planes."

An earlier General Staff communiqué said:

"Thirty Polish planes bombed

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Gold War Reserve Taken by Britain; Vast Exchange Fund

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said in the House of Commons today that powers had been taken to put all private holdings of gold, foreign exchange and foreign securities at the disposal of the Government.

He announced the treasury and Bank of England had transferred £280,000,000 in gold to a war-time exchange account.

The gold transfer involved practically all the gold in the issue Department, he said, and would entail an increase in the fiduciary note issue of the Bank of England of £580,000,000 (about $2,320,000,000).

This Changing World

America and the War—Reconciling Neutrality as a Country With Unneutrality as a People—Freedom of the Seas

By H. B. Elliston

How many times have you heard somebody (yourself, for instance) say "We must stay out of war, but I do hope they lick him?" Sometimes this double-barreled sentiment is uttered in two explosions. Many times it comes out in the same breath. Irreconcilable? In a way, yes; but the task of statesmanship (and of everybody who has any share in molding public opinion) is to make an honest effort at such reconciliation. The task revolves around the kind of neutrality upon which America will embark.

The neutrality which President Roosevelt enjoined upon his fellow countrymen on Sunday was a different attitude from the neutrality which President Wilson strove unavailingly to invoke a quarter of a century ago. Wilson asked the people to remain neutral in thought. Even in the last war the admonition was a counsel of desperation—applicable only to a nation of robots. Nowadays, with a President who has repeatedly shown himself to have opinions of his own about the European conflict, similar advice would have rebounded on the donor's head. It would certainly have slid right off the people's. Accordingly Mr. Roosevelt laid down neutrality as a governmental policy, not as an attitude of mind.

The attitude of mind of the vast majority of the American people—as attested in the straw polls which Saville R. Davis summarized in this space a while ago and as confessed even by such a strict isolationist as Senator Borah—is benevolent toward the Allies. To this medal there are two sides. More exactly the American attitude is the reverse of benevolent toward Nazi Germany, because the Allies are fighting a thing which in Mr. Hoover's words is utterly repugnant to Americans, viz., Hitlerism. It would be hypocritical to put the position otherwise.

* * *

On Sunday I witnessed an illustration of this benevolence to the Allies. The scene was a country club. Members and guests were assembled at lunch. Somebody broke in excitedly to say that the British had captured the Bremen. Immediately there was a cheer, and the members settled down to talk over a new name for the Bremen. The most popular suggestion was President Roosevelt—a tribute to the red tape in which the officials in New York harbor had entangled the German ship when it was in such a hurry to depart.

Combine the policy and the attitude, and you get benevolent neutrality toward the Allies. Most neutrals in world wars are benevolent to one side or the other. It's not a contradiction in terms, it's merely a human condition. And as such benevolent neutrality is a ticklish policy to administer. For people who are sentimentally partial to one side are apt to try to swing the policy of their country into a formal taking of sides.

Right now there's little of this pressure. But the time will inevitably come in the progress of this war when feelings of partiality will run high—when they will beat like Bay of Fundy tides upon the Administration. Some foretaste of what's going to happen occurred in the American reaction to the civil war in Spain. At one time it almost seemed as if the Spanish conflict had been transferred to America. And that was a street fight compared with the present conflict.

It so happens, however, that benevolent neutrality is possible as a working policy in the foreseeable future. It becomes a working policy solely by not "waging" neutrality.

For neutrality in its pure sense has to be "waged." Traditionally the neutral's starting point was that the only way to insure neutrality was to keep on trading with both sides. The "waging" occurred on the high seas. Neutrals would insist upon free passage to the ports of either side with their goods.

* * *

Naturally, when a country is involved in a war to the limit, the neutral is always getting in the way, and the belligerents are apt to treat him and his goods (which, of course, help the recipient more effectively to wage war) unceremoniously. The most famous case in point was the last war. Most of Wilson's early diplomacy was spent in waging neutrality against both Germany and the Allies. His troubles in the first days occurred chiefly with Great Britain, who, in Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond's words, walked like Agag on the high seas. In London Sir Edward Grey spent sleepless nights in keeping America mollified. Germany, however, turned out to be the greater offender. And American waging of neutrality changed into the waging of war against Germany as it did against Britain in 1812.

That kind of neutrality, in short, didn't keep America out of war. Nor, obviously, would it keep America out of this war.

The alternative, viz, not waging neutrality, happens to coincide with the popular desire to see Hitlerism uprooted. For it inures to the benefit of the dominant sea power. This happens to be Britain. If the United States should waive neutral rights, Britain would be enabled to throw a blockade around Germany without let or hindrance from the American neutral.

There's nothing on the statute book which prohibits America from waging neutrality again. In the old neutrality law this was only implicit. I refer to the "cash and carry" or "come and get it" provisions. But those clauses have now lapsed, and Congress, unfortunately, didn't renew them. Some members of the old school would prefer to go back to the waging of neutrality. At one time, I believe, Senators Borah and Hiram Johnson belonged to this school. But there are few old-fashioned neutrals left. The general feeling, it seems to me, is that neutral rights ought to be relinquished—at least left in abeyance.

It is clear, I think, that President Roosevelt won't lift a finger to see that American goods arrive at any belligerent destination. But it might be better more formally to establish his restraint. This could be done by re-enacting the cash and carry system, with munitions included. It is just hypocritical to sell the raw material of destruction and not the finished product—quite apart from the fact that a denial of munitions would handicap the countries which are now engaged in trying to uproot Hitlerism.

125 on Athenia Still Missing, Churchill Informs Commons

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House of Commons today that 125 passengers on the British Liner Athenia, sunk Sunday night, are still unaccounted for.

He asserted that a submarine torpedoed the liner and that it afterward "came to the surface and fired a shell which exploded on the middle deck."

"I regret to inform the House," he said, "that the disaster may prove to be of greater magnitude than was indicated by earlier reports."

Mr. Churchill said there were 1,418 persons aboard the liner when she sailed—315 in the crew and 1,103 passengers, including approximately 300 Americans.

"It now is clearly established," said the Admiralty head, "that the disaster was due to an attack without warning by a submarine at 7:45 p. m. on the night of Sept. 3." He said the torpedo struck the ship near the engine room on the port side when she was 250 miles northwest of Ireland.

Mr. Churchill asserted the Athenia was not armed for defense and carried no guns. He told the House there could not be two more opposite cases than the sinking of the Athenia and the sinking of two German vessels (the Olinda and Carl Fritzen) by the British Navy. The German ships, he said, were dealt with in accordance with the accepted principles of international law.

He said every provision was made for the safe removal of the crews from their ships and their lives were saved.

U. S. Gathers Evidence

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Government began gathering testimony here to fix responsibility for the sinking of the liner Athenia with over 300 Americans aboard.

The State Department announced that the American Minister to Ireland, John Cudahy, went from Dublin to Galway and Cabled from the latter port that he had interviewed the captain of the Athenia, members of the crew, and a number of American passengers.

They all stated, he cabled, that the Athenia was sunk by a submarine.

Mr. Cudahy reported that many of those who landed at Galway had lost all their possessions.

Rome Relaxes as Nations War

ROME, Sept. 6 (AP)—Italy pursued its neutral course in Europe's conflict today with new indications it does not expect to enter the war in the near future—but it kept its war machine ready.

While workmen took down temporary air raid shelters in Rome, additional equipment was requisitioned to facilitate military movements and the sending of supplies to the 1,800,000 men under arms.

Such preparations extended to Albania, Libya and Ethiopia, where most of the quasi-wartime measures in effect in Italy also have been instituted.

Plans for wartime precautions were discussed in Tirana, Albania, by Lieut. Gen. Francesco Jacomoni, head of Italian authority in the country, and the prefects of the 10 Albanian districts.

The Fascist press continued to publish official communiqués from both sides, and exhibited increasing enthusiasm over the German advance into Poland. Dispatches from correspondents were supplemented with numerous photographs of Adolf Hitler's army on the march.

Much was made of the situation on the Western Front where, the newspapers said, the French had not yet fired a rifle shot. In the eastern theater, Lieut. Col. Amedeo Tosti described Poland's situation as desperate. Writing in Forze Armate, outstanding Italian military organ, he said it was virtually impossible for Poland to get supplies, claimed great superiority for the German Army in men and equipment, and spoke of the vulnerability of Polish territory to air raids.

Americans seeking to return home have booked to capacity the liner Rex, sailing Sept. 9 from Naples. Rates are higher than normally, with $400 the minimum for first class passage to New York and $250 for tourist accommodations. The increase was believed due to higher insurance rates and the probability that only a few passengers would be carried on the return trip.

Only dollars were being accepted in payment. The sailing will give Italy more than $500,000 of needed foreign currency.

Spain Maintains Neutral Position; Builds Defenses

MADRID, Sept. 6 (AP)—Spain, adhering to the strictest neutrality, tightened its defenses and curbed the press today. Newspapers were prohibited from publishing calls for volunteers by diplomatic representatives of the countries involved in war. Big Spanish flags were painted on warships and merchantmen to prevent their being mistaken for belligerent craft.

The Air Ministry was reorganized into various regional commands. A directorship of naval industries was created to supervise a plan of naval rearmament.

Spanish frontiers were open but heavily guarded.

THE COOL, CALM ROUTE TO NEW YORK

SAILINGS DAILY, 5:30 P.M. (D.S.T.)

$5.50 ONE WAY $9 ROUND TRIP (Good to Oct. 31)

• The only daily, direct, overnight, sheltered all-water route via Cape Cod Canal and Long Island Sound. Due New York 8 A. M. (D. S. T.) next day. Comfortable staterooms at moderate prices. Ships sail from India Wharf, Boston. Visit the World's Fair via "Eastern."

• Tickets, 78 Boylston St., Tel. LIBerty 3830; 50 Franklin St., LIBerty 5580; India Wharf, HANcock 1700.

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THE FIRST AND LAST WORD IN FOUNTAIN PENS

President Rules Against Convoys For U.S. Ships Yet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6—Encouraged by the fact that scores of passenger liners have gone on their way unmolested since the sinking of the Athenia, President Roosevelt and his advisers have decided for the present against any effort to provide naval convoys for American passenger liners.

The announcement, made at his latest press conference, reflected the growing, though by no means assured, hope on the part of the Administration, that Germany does not intend to wage unrestricted submarine warfare on neutrals and innocent civilians.

American passenger ships have been instructed to paint American flags as large and as prominent as possible on all angles of view; to follow their announced and normal course without zig-zagging; to travel at night with all lights blazing and with flags spotlighted, and thus to permit no slightest doubt in the mind of any submarine commander that here is a neutral American ship, protected by international law and by treaty arrangements to which National Socialist Germany is signatory.

Least to Be Mistaken

The President said that both he and Ambassador Kennedy at London had decided that a submarine would be most likely to mistake the neutral identity of an American ship if it were traveling darkened, off its course, and convoyed as belligerent ships shortly may be; and that it would be difficult to hold Germany to account in the event of incidents under these circumstances.

Should Germany at any time, however, commence to molest neutral passenger liners, the United States Navy would in all probability be put into action at once to convoy those liners in their necessary work of completing the evacuation of American citizens abroad.

Meanwhile, far more perplexing convoy problems remain in the offing. Winston Churchill, first lord of the British Admiralty, has announced that British merchant shipping will be given naval protection just as quickly as it can be organized. This means that British supply ships carrying foodstuffs, raw materials and all the purchases in the United States which were not banned to a belligerent by the Neutrality Act proclamation, will have to be convoyed almost from the mouths of American ports until they reach Britain.

Thereupon, the delicate question arises as to what will be done with American merchant ships or freighters carrying to Britain these goods which are not embargoed? Will Germany consider this a vital supply trade of its enemy which must be crushed? Will Germany abide by the international rules and treaties which seriously hamper a submarine commander in halting, boarding and sinking such ships after the crew is removed, far out to sea where rescue ships might not be available?

Remain to Be Answered

These questions remain to be answered, for American freighters have not at present writing become involved in serious incidents.

The federally-sponsored war risk insurance bill introduced by the Administration into Congress at the last session was not passed, and here is another weak point in the American high seas policy at the moment. Though the President suggested that he was leaning more toward executive action and less toward legislation in the present state of the emergency, a war risk insurance system cannot be established by executive fiat.

Finally, the Administration-sponsored Bloom foreign policy law in the House at the last session of Congress did not even bar American ships from carrying arms and munitions to belligerents or to neutral ports for transshipment, provided those belligerents had not been designated as "combat areas" by the President. If the President should seek and achieve repeal of the arms embargo at a special session, he would have to choose between this Bloom bill and that of the Pittman cash-and-carry bill which would have forbidden all American shipping to carry arms and ammunition or even basic war materials.

On this choice might hang the issues of extensive or limited American involvement in high seas incidents through the supply trade with belligerent Britain on ships flying the American flag.

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Maritime Commission Moves To Guard American Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—American merchant marine companies and the Maritime Commission moved today to regulate and safeguard American shipping in war zones and on the high seas as American and foreign vessels arrived in New York Harbor from Europe, jammed to the portholes with Americans fleeing the war.

The American Scantic Line announced that movement of its vessels between New York and Scandinavian and Baltic ports had been temporarily canceled "to await developments."

The American Merchant Marine Institute revealed it had agreed "in principle" to a demand of their seamen for additional remuneration and insurance on ships entering the war zones.

The trans-Atlantic associated freight conferences will require special permits for all future shipments, James Sinclair, Chairman of the conferences, declared following a study by several member lines of existing and pending Federal laws and regulations covering exports and imports.

Freight Rise Expected

Shipping officials indicated that there would soon be a sharp rise in freight rates.

American shipping continued to move through areas of the Atlantic believed patrolled by armed vessels of the warring nations, although belligerent merchant vessels are avoiding these routes.

British and French steamship lines today imposed strict censorship on news of the movements of their vessels, information on courses followed and the position of their steamships in the high seas being unobtainable. This policy will be continued indefinitely, officials of the lines said.

The steamship Veendam, of the Holland-American Line arrived at Hoboken today with 803 passengers, including 582 Americans. The voyage from Rotterdam by way of Bologne and Southampton, was uneventful, Capt. Abraham Filippo said, adding that there had been no blackouts. Dutch colors will be painted on the vessel for the return voyage to Europe, he added.

The President Roosevelt, of the United States Lines, which arrived here yesterday with a passenger list of 539, the largest in its history, steamed from port today headed toward channel ports equipped with cots to bring another large list of Americans fleeing European war zones back home. American flags have been painted on her sides and on tarpaulins laid on deck. Other vessels of the line will be similarly painted when they arrive in port.

Meanwhile, the Champlain, of the French Line, arrived here yesterday with 1,178 passengers, 784 of them Americans, after a crossing made as secretly as possible by blackening portholes and extinguishing all lights at night.

No Departure Date

The Champlain, like the Normandie, which arrived here on Aug. 28, will remain in port with no scheduled departure, line officials said.

The Nieuw Amsterdam, of the Holland-America Line, steamed from Hoboken yesterday for Rotterdam. She is expected to return to the United States soon with Americans now stranded in Europe. Joseph E. Davies, United States Ambassador to Belgium; Herbert C. Pell, Minister to Portugal, and Prince Felix, ruler of Luxemburg, were among passengers aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam when she steamed from New York harbor.

Mystery still surrounds the position of the Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, which left here on Tuesday, Aug. 29, ostensibly for her home port of Bremerhaven. It has been reported she was headed for a neutral port—perhaps Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Three flying boats lifted their hulls from the Pan American Airways base at Port Washington today, the Dixie Clipper, of the Pan American Airways, headed for Lisbon, Portugal; the Imperial Airways Caribou, returning to Foynes, Eire, and the Bermuda Clipper, of the Pan American Airways, for Bermuda.

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British Tankers Off Texas

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 6 (AP)—Two British tankers, their names withheld by the British Consul, headed out into the Gulf of Mexico yesterday. The tankers, their destination kept secret, were repainted in port.

Neutrality Act: How It Works

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—This country's Neutrality Act, when invoked by the President, puts the following restrictions into effect:

Americans are forbidden to sell, and American ships are forbidden to carry, arms and implements of war to any warring power or to any other nation for trans-shipment to a belligerent.

American ships, however, may transport any other materials anywhere they choose. Foreign ships, including those of belligerents, may come to the United States and get cargoes other than actual arms and munitions.

Americans cannot make loans to warring nations except normal, short-term commercial credits and are forbidden to collect money for them or travel on their vessels.

American merchantmen trading with belligerents cannot arm themselves for protection against attack on the high seas.

The President may close United States harbors to submarines and armed merchantmen of belligerents if such action is deemed advisable to safeguard this country's neutrality or other interests.

Nations Confer On Methods Of Cotton Control

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5—World conferences do still take place. Here in Washington, while armies settled down to warfare in Europe, representatives of ten countries today sat down around—not the traditional green-baize-covered table of diplomacy—but a long walnut table in the high-ceilinged, green-and-gold conference room of the Departmental Auditorium Building to discuss cotton.

Even though it is a conference that does not expect to produce a formal agreement and though the commodity with which it deals will be affected adversely rather than favorably by war, Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, hailed the meeting as casting "a ray of light in the enveloping gloom," and said, "It is heartening to see this concrete evidence of a continued desire to work out international problems around the conference table."

Poor Prospects

Emphasizing that the world carry-over of cotton into the present marketing season is 22,000,000 bales or nearly a year's normal supply, that cotton prices are low, and that cotton production nevertheless continues at a high level throughout the world except for American acreage reduction, Mr. Wallace said the prospects of utilizing the burdensome supplies of cotton "have become poorer rather than better" by the existence of war.

The American Secretary undertook to defend the export program of the United States in which $29,000,000 has been set aside to make up the difference between world prices and domestic governmentally supported prices in order to move cotton abroad.

He declared it had never been the intention of the United States, when it embarked on acreage reduction, to withdraw from the world market. He served notice that, "in all probability we have reduced acreage to the limit."

Exports Dropped

As spokesman for the country which called the conference after its single-handed efforts at crop control threatened the loss of its commanding position in cotton exports, Mr. Wallace explained that partly due to the Government loans by which the domestic price is supported, the United States cotton exports dropped last year to 3,500,000 bales compared with an average of twice that much during the previous 10 years. The export program is designed, he said, simply "to make the price of American cotton fully competitive in world markets."

He added: "When the historical position of the United States in world cotton markets is taken into account, I do not believe that this program can be called a subsidy program. The payments on cotton exports are calculated to be sufficient only to offset the effects of the American loan on world prices. It is an emergency program and we hope that the necessity for it will prove to be temporary."

Exploratory Discussions

The nations represented and the heads of their delegations are: India, H. S. Malik, Indian Trade Commissioner at New York; Egypt, Mahmoud Hassan Bey, Egyptian Minister to the United States; Brazil, José Garibaldi Dantas, Chief of Cotton Classification Commission, Sao Paulo, Brazil; British cotton exporting colonies, J. A. Calder, head of Economic Department, Colonial Office; Soviet Russia, Konstantini Lukashev, Chairman of Amtorg, New York; French cotton exporting colonies, Maurice Garreau-Dombassie, commercial counselor, French Embassy; Peru, Juan Chavez, commercial counselor, Peruvian Embassy; Mexico, Ernesto Rize Rivera, Ministry of Finance; Sudan, F. D. Rugman, financial secretary.

Harry L. Brown, United States Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was chosen Chairman. The sessions will continue through the week. All emphasized that the discussions are merely exploratory and to keep alive the idea of international cotton control, similar to that existing in sugar and rubber, rather than to attempt to draft regulations at this meeting.

Ex-Kaiser Traces European Conflict With Colored Pins

DOORN, Holland (AP)—The former German Kaiser, vanquished and exiled by the last World War, is following the new one before a gigantic map of Poland hung in the great hall at Doorn.

Methodically and with the precision of one long versed in warfare he placed little colored pins to indicate the positions of the opposing armies, their advances and retreats, towns bombarded and objectives falling to the German arms.

When Britain declared war the bent old man, once the "all-highest" of the German Empire, sat hunched before a radio. He was one who could listen to the momentous decision without fear of the decree forbidding Germans to heed foreign stations under pain of imprisonment or possible death.

Germany Seizes State Property in Danzig

By the Associated Press

Copenhagen, Sept. 6

The German radio yesterday broadcast a decree confiscating Polish State property in Danzig. Danzig was annexed to Germany Sept. 1.

Federal Spending Protested On Hospitals Where Unneeded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Overbuilding of hospitals is likely to result, if certain recommendations of the Wagner bill for Federal grants to cities are enacted, according to Dr. W. P. Morrill of the staff of the American Hospital Association. In the professional magazine, Hospitals, Dr. Morrill notes his view that Federal cash has tempted Michigan cities—typical of many others to provide far more hospital space than they can use or adequately staff. He holds that the bill, if passed at the next session of Congress, would pile heavy loads on municipalities and would have the indirect result of lowering standards for the institutional care of the sick and injured.

The whole plan of granting large sums of Federal money for health services is regarded as unsound by this specialist in hospital care. For one thing, he says, it tends to bring about standardization of institutions which should, in his judgment, be designed by the locality to meet local needs. For another, it promotes the establishment of municipal rather than private institutions and thereby, he claims, sets up a gateway for the entrance of politics into hospital management.

In the municipal hospital, some doctors, with political influence, may use their connections to get special favors for their patients, he observes. Politics also are likely to influence the making of contracts. In the building of the edifice, politics can cause trouble by demanding that local architects be favored, even though they have no experience in planning the type of building. This has been seen to happen frequently in PWA projects, with resultant costly mistakes. Regarding hospital beds, five beds to 1000 population as a required average are found to be based on conditions in large urban centers. "Such a ratio holds in a metropolitan city where people live in pigeon-holes," says Dr. Morrill, "but it does not apply to smaller cities where homes are more adequate. The ratio we found in Michigan is 3.8 beds per 1000."

Many communities fail to realize that cost of maintaining hospitals after they are built is a serious consideration. For every dollar spent in original construction, it costs 35 cents a year to operate the hospital, he figures. Federal money may come easily, but cash from the locality to keep the institution going and up to standard is much more difficult to obtain. A certain community that failed to note this fact, built a hospital with PWA funds, but never opened it.

"If the proposed hospitals," he concludes, "are to be built for service to the sick, rather than merely as an opportunity to satisfy local pride or ambition or to produce a flurry of evanescent prosperity, it is quite as much a responsibility of Government to discourage an unwise expenditure of public funds as it is to aid in the provision of needed hospital facilities."

Tones Will Be Distributed By High Fidelity Radio Sets

In Pursuit of Fidelity
News in Radio

By Volney D. Hurd
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

High fidelity, the goal of musically-attuned listeners today, has been advanced by the introduction of receivers, described in the previous article, which among other things give right tone compensation control to the listener. By "right" we mean having an ability to markedly increase or decrease the high and low tones while leaving the middle alone—that, is, absolutely flat or even.

Having achieved this, we can ask what is the next step in high fidelity. True high fidelity is duplicating, in effect, what one would hear in a small concert hall. Proper tone compensation is the first step. The next is distribution.

In a concert hall you hear an orchestra from an area 25 to 50 feet wide. The instruments radiate tone in all directions so that much of the sound come off the walls and ceilings to your ears. But a radio set gives you the music from a 6 to 12 inch hole, the high tones in 99 per cent of the sets generally going out in a beam. Since these tones suggest direction, the source of the sound seems particularly limited. A "point source," in fact.

Tendency to Bounce

Since the high tones come in beams, these tend to bounce off the walls and ceilings in further beams. Thus frequently you may notice a person fiddling with the high note cut-off in his set, trying it at different settings, finally to cut all the "highs" off in disgust and settle down to boomy music which sounds artificially mellow and far from natural. "Too much highs," he says.

But he's wrong. Properly distributed, he would find he didn't have enough "highs" from most production sets. Efforts have been made in a few receivers to distribute "highs" by a few deflecting vanes, or a small deflecting cone near the center of the speaker.

In the writer's opinion these are some improvements, but do not carry the idea far enough. Complete breaking up of the "highs" and their proper reassembling with directional control throwing them to the walls and ceilings is essential. Experimental speakers built on these lines have been remarkably effective, winning high praise from those who have heard them. The commercial production is not difficult. So better distribution seems a logical next step in high fidelity radio and recording reproduction.

As If Present

It immediately broadens the sense of the source of the orchestra when one faces the receiver directly or listens with one's back to it, and gives a strong sense of the orchestra being present. The various instruments appear to be more distinct and natural. As one listener said, "It sounds third dimensional." Another, a studio operator, commented, "It sounds as though there was a microphone in front of each instrument."

Which brings us to another possible future step, third dimensional reproduction or "auditory perspective." This means picking up the music from two or three points in front of the orchestra, transmitting it along the same number of channels, and reproducing it through the same number of speakers properly spaced at the end of a room.

Thus the left of the orchestra will be heard from the left hand speaker, the right from the right, etc. This really gives the broad locational effect desired. It improves the individual characteristics of the different instruments or orchestra sections. In drama it provides a remarkable sense of movement, of people actually sounding as if they were walking across the end of the room.

This has only been done by wire so far. To do it by radio seems to offer tremendous difficulties. But it is a field to explore. In the meantime, for most purposes a frank approach and solution of distribution promises to give nearly as good an effect in most orchestral music, which is, after all, what the majority of high fidelity devotees are seeking.

Czechoslovakians Declared Ready To Fight With Allies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vladimir S. Hurban, Czechoslovakian Minister, said that the people of Czechoslovakia, partitioned last year by Adolf Hitler, were "entirely on the side of the Allies" and would organize forces in France and Poland to fight Germany. He made the announcement from the Legation here, which he refused to turn over to Germany when his nation was dismembered. His statement runs as follows:

"The people of Czechoslovakia, now under temporary domination of barbarian Nazi forces, are entirely on the side of the Allies, who took up the German challenge to civilization in the whole world. Every Czechoslovak, according to his ability, will help the Allies, Great Britain, France and Poland, to eliminate this common danger.

"The sacrifice of Czechoslovakia last year evidently weakened, in a military sense, our striking power. Unable to organize a military action in our own land, Czechoslovak army units will nevertheless be organized in France and Poland. The glorious traditions of the Czechoslovak legions in the first World War will lead them again to victory."

Wiser Spending Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More money for education and less money for armament, liquor and tobacco was urged in a statement by the National Committee for Religion and Welfare Recovery here Sept. 5. The Association, with the Golden Rule Foundation and associated organizations, is leading a movement for stewardship revival, participated in by religious leaders representing every section of the United States.

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Behind the Headlines

All offered opportunity to discard selfishness and to live on day-to-day basis.

A fine batch of assorted human plans, many of them selfish, have gone glimmering in the last few days. There's nothing like an outbreak of war to put things on a strict day-to-day basis.

It would be hard to prove that war brings any good with it, but if it does convey any blessings at all, one of the chief of them is the challenge it affords to faithful Christian living. In times of trial like this, humanity has to draw upon its deepest well-springs of hope and consecration. Petty schemes and inconsequential details go out the window, and life takes on an heroic aspect.

Brave Are Undismayed

What is going on is enough to make any of us weep, but sobs won't solve our problems. There is still a place for humor in the world. The brave refuse to be dismayed, or to let their perspective be warped by changes that appear dangerous or distressing.

I recall an officer in an Army mess in Mesopotamia who was a great favorite with his brother officers because he refused to be overwhelmed by the change in his position and prospects. He had abandoned a brilliant career to get into uniform, and now found himself shunted off to a spot in the desert, hundreds of miles from the main fighting fronts, where the principal enemy to be confronted was the humble sand fly.

The mess was situated in a sort of half cave, half thatched hut, which afforded a mild shelter from summer temperatures ranging as high as 125 in the shade—and practically no shade. The furniture was largely improvised from packing cases and petrol tins.

Into this far from impressive setting our friend would saunter each evening at dinner time. Taking his place at table he would pull a long face and remark with exaggerated pathos, "This confounded war is ruining all my plans."

He never failed to get a round of laughter at this, from men who, like him, had seen the entire course of their careers altered by the advent of war. There was not a man present who would not have laughed at you if, a year earlier, you had told him he would be living in a desert dugout a few score miles from Baghdad.

Rittase

**"Every day is a fresh beginning,
Every morn is a world made new."**
—Susan Coolidge

Selfishness Discarded

War had taught these men the futility of selfish human planning, and war is again teaching this same lesson to thousands. They are going on a day-to-day basis. They are abandoning selfish interests in a common cause. Their motive is one of the highest that can impel the human heart.

The day-to-day basis is the one that the Founder of Christianity has recommended. His intructions were to pray only for daily bread, and to take no thought for the morrow.

The day-to-day basis is not a "fear of tomorrow" basis. If we are governed by fear of tomorrow, we are not on a true day-to-day basis.

Strike Daily Balance

In piping times of peace, we take for granted the even succession of comparatively uneventful days. But in such times as these, we are obliged to assess more carefully the potentialities for good that lie within each measure of time.

We strike our balance daily, noting in our book of accounts the good that each day has brought. We itemize each cause for thanksgiving, knowing that it must outweigh the evidences of stress and turmoil that press about us.

We strive to rise above the calendar, to think of each day not merely as a collection of seconds, minutes, and hours—the space between midnight and midnight—but as an unfolding of eternal good.

We think of day as light, as opposed to darkness; we turn the brilliance of manifold blessings upon the obscurity of the future.

Oh, yes, going on a day-to-day basis is a spiritual exercise. It's just as important in "seeing through" a war as the soldier's military drill. It requires constant practice—daily practice.

Rex Miller

Middle West Puts Foreign Affairs Test on Aspirants

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 6 (AP)—War in Europe may easily take the gas out of many of the Presidential booms and turn the Middle West to looking for candidates who have shown a well grounded knowledge of foreign affairs.

That is the feeling met on every hand in Kansas, Missouri, and Iowa. Already the fast moving drama of Europe's crisis has turned the thought of politician and farmer alike toward foreign instead of domestic problems. In Kansas, a Democrat said:

"With things as they stand in Europe, we must have someone in the White House who has a grasp of foreign affairs. We don't want to take any chances with inexperienced hands. From our side, I'd rather see Roosevelt or Hull. From the Republican side, I'd like to see Hoover. His experience with relief in the last war gives him a fine understanding of international affairs."

Iowa has plenty of aspirants of her own for either first or second place on the ticket. As in Missouri, the politicians feel that the fate of the next election rests in large degree upon the way the Farm Belt swings. With that in mind, they argue that they might as well bid for a Home State man on the ticket. This view is especially evident among the Iowa Democrats.

Few think their native sons, Henry Wallace and Harry Hopkins, are likely to head the Democratic ticket, though both have many friends in Iowa. Close friends and backers of Mr. Wallace say the Democrats could hardly be expected to nominate a man who only changed his Party allegiance in 1936. And Mr. Hopkins, though a native son of Iowa and a re-established resident through the purchase of a farm, has long lived in New York.

The real fight among Iowa Democrats is shaping up around Senator Herring, who seven years ago became the first Democratic Governor Iowa had had in 40 years. Mr. Herring's friends are trying to win the delegation for him, in the hope that it will supply them with the trading margin by which a Vice-Presidential nomination might be wrangled out of the National Convention for him.

Opposed to this effort are the advocates of a third term for President Roosevelt. They will try to have a Roosevelt-instructed delegation, which would go down the line for the President if he wants a third term, or for the man he picks if he does not.

Iowa Republicans are in a wait-and-see category. Their present thought is to send an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention. The talk runs largely to Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, Thomas E. Dewey of New York and Michigan, and to Governer Bricker and Senator Taft of Ohio.

Townsend Champions New Deal

Indiana's Executive calls himself a farmer—An avocation changed by new methods.

Seven State Governors, recently visited, have offered interesting observations concerning vital regional and national efforts to readjust, reassure and stabilize economic and industrial activity. It was not sought, in these interviews, to elicit partisan or prejudiced views, but rather to gain a comprehensive picture of present-day American sentiment. The seven Governors, some of them in the midst of their first term in office, are courageous, hopeful and resourceful. They champion and defend the American theory of popular government. The following is the first of seven articles.

By Frank L. Perrin
Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Of the seven Chief Executives of the States recently visited, Gov. M. Clifford Townsend is one of only two who have not come to this high office from the practice of the law. He describes himself as a farmer. This he is, either actually or by proxy, aided by many of the new labor-saving devices which make the vocation one entirely different from what it was in years long past.

The delightful acquaintances formed on this journey were made in the States which form, as it were, the western and southern boundary of the States covered in a former series. The seven, embracing Indiana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Arkansas, and Kentucky, supply interesting comparisons because of the similarity of economic conditions prevailing in all the States of what is known as the Middle West. But means and methods undertaken or recommended in endeavoring to solve a common problem seem to differ widely, although the common end sought is much the same.

By a Staff Artist

M. Clifford Townsend
Governor of Indiana

New Deal's O. K. With Him

Governor Townsend, it may be said without apology, is the only one of the seven Chief Executives interviewed who is an unqualified and consistent defender and champion of New Deal policies and practices. He disclaims any apprehension or fear that Federal authority is now encroaching, or may eventually encroach, upon the right, prerogatives and independence of the States. He was quick and eloquent in expressing this view and in seeking to justify as necessary, in a national emergency, the national legislation which it is sought to make definitely permanent.

Indiana's Governor is the political heir of Paul V. McNutt. He served under him as Lieutenant Governor, and succeeded him. He cannot be re-elected as his own successor, because the tenure of the Indiana Chief Executive is limited to a single term. The noise of the shouts of welcome to Mr. McNutt had but just subsided and the smoke from torches and bonfires had scarcely been wafted away following the return of the former High Commissioner to the Philippines to his home town, when the way to Governor Townsend's office was opened.

He's a Good Follower

The thought persisted that the Governor is convinced that what is known as political regularity is a becoming trait at a time when political horoscopes are being cast. His past and present achievements are the result, not so much of leading, but of following an adroit, somewhat aggressive, and always ambitious leadership.

Of course those ladders are full of holes. A political heir always faces the possibility of being summarily disinherited. While it would be unfair, and possibly unjust, to imply that the political future of Governor Townsend depends largely upon future popularity of the New Deal leadership, or upon the rise or fall of the political star of Paul McNutt, it seems reasonable to assume that the submergence of either would be disastrous to the Townsend regime.

Governor Townsend would, perhaps intentionally, and if so honestly, deny that he is not politically ambitious. If he is not, which I doubt, it is difficult to explain or reconcile what seems an almost tenacious subserviency to a leadership which, by his neighbors and many of his political friends, is becoming more and more widely discredited.

The re-election of Senator Frederick Van Nuys last November was accomplished only by a questionable margin of votes. Next year Senator Minton, a Democrat, will be the logical candidate to succeed himself. In the estimation of many Indianians, both Republicans and Democrats, much depends upon the success of President Roosevelt in the effort to submerge the McNutt boom, or failing, to enlist the former High Commissioner in the Third-Term cause.

When Mr. McNutt came back home from Manila with his eye fixed on the Presidency, he was hailed as a knight prepared for conquest. He is somewhat less loudly acclaimed since he accepted a generous helping of the white meat from the Roosevelt platter. His neighbors are inquiring, some quite anxiously, just what it all means and what it will add up to in 1940. Governor Townsend has not told them. Perhaps he does not know. But it is a fair assumption that he, like many of his neighbors, is disappointed and more or less disillusioned.

It was not until reassurances came from nearly all those who were met along the way as the journey lengthened that it was realized that there has come the awakening realization in every State Capitol that there must come, and without further delay, a firm reassertion of the right of the individual States to direct and control their own political and economic destinies.

The moral fiber of the Hoosier State and its people is sound and unshakable. Its political weathervane has shifted far to the left in recent years, but in recent months it shows encouraging indications of recovering its normal and true direction. Indiana's industries have paid an unjust penalty for the thoughtlessness, the selfish ambitions, of those who have been swept onward by political trade winds.

Canberra Awaits Revised Medical Insurance Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — A comprehensive plan of national medical insurance will be submitted to the Federal Cabinet by Sir Frederick Stewart, Minister for Health and Social Services, before Parliament meets. The National Insurance Act of 1938 has still not been put into effect, largely owing to the financial problems it has raised.

Sir Frederick declared his belief that the new plan would overcome most of the objections that were made to the last one.

Provisions for the insurance of women and children as well as men is expected to be included in his new plan.

Nevertheless, owing to the drastic cutting of departmental estimates, for purposes of defense, the consensus in Canberra is that national insurance may be kept out of practical politics for at least three years.

Conscription Law Is Signed by King

LONDON (AP)—The British Conscription Law, signed Sept. 3 by King George, calls to duty all men between the ages of 18 and 41.

It exempts any citizen in holy orders or a regular minister of any religious denomination. Exemption, under the law, may also be sought on conscientious grounds, subject to hearing before a special tribunal.

Postponement of immediate service may be sought by an individual before special committees and, if undue hardship is shown, a postponement certificate may be issued.

Public Acts to Stop Upset Of Chilean Popular Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the Popular Front Government here was significant for the remarkable demonstration of proletarian support for the regime of President Aguirre. As soon as daylight brought the news of the barracks revolt, municipal workers motor-toured the streets, sounding the alarm. By mid-day, scores of thousands were milling around the Government Palace, and La Moñeda, and public offices, swearing fealty to the regime and demanding punishment for the traitors.

The conspiracy was doomed from the beginning. The loyalty of the great majority of the army leaders prevented the occurrence of a single seditious act outside of the barrack-gates of the affected regiments. Whether the workers were aware of the failure or not, they streamed out of factory, store, and office, prepared, apparently, physically to defend their elected government. This was not necessary, and the turn-out was converted into one of the most impressive political demonstrations in Chilean history.

The Socialists, who are the second Party of the Popular Front combination, revealed organization and discipline in their response to the alarm. Their men's and women's militia were among the first to form a procession. The Communists were also in large force. The syndicates were all mobilized by noon.

Fortunately for the country, the Parliamentary opposition appeared completely absolved from foreknowledge of or association with the revolt. Prominent Rightists, including Conservative and Liberal Party leaders, immediately condemned the seditious movement. Congress, where the Popular Front representatives can be outvoted, immediately granted the President's request for the declaration of a state of seige for 20 days and for the use of special powers under article 44 of the Constitution. These allow for the suspension of civic rights, the arrest of citizens in their domiciles, and their transfer from one department of the country to another.

Interference with the freedom of the press is expressly excepted by the Government.

The Government has dismissed 38 Army officers involved. These appertained principally to the Tacna and Cazadores regiments. The two leaders were Gen. Ariosto Herrera, ordered into retirement the day before the revolt, and Gen. Carlos Ibañez, retired officer and former President of the Republic, General Herrera is detained for trial; General Ibañez flew to Argentina. In addition, certain civilians and former Army and Police officers were detained. The civilians included business executives, publishers, and newspaper men.

Colombia Refuses Any Part in Canal Attack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—With only one dissenting vote, the Chamber of Deputies gave enthusiastic support to the international policy of the presidential regime of Dr. Eduardo Santos as practiced by Foreign Minister Luis Lopez Mesa. This policy, as summarized by Señor Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, President of the Chamber, is that Colombia guarantees there will be no attack whatsoever on the Panama Canal from its territory.

The solitary dissentient was the Conservative Deputy Señor Silvio Villegas, who contended that Colombia should take advantage of its geographical situation "without considering continental conveniences." His thesis was overwhelmingly repudiated. The President of the Chamber described it as "equivalent to placing national advantages on sale to the highest bidder, which would amount to the loss of democracy and liberty."

Deputy Silvio Villegas promoted the debate, which lasted several sessions, and revealed himself as intransigently opposed to the "good neighbor" policy of the United States. He referred to the "extraordinary strategic value of the Colombian coast line for the defense of the Panama Canal." He cited American authorities in this respect and asked the Government not to "give away" this strategic position. It would be better to enter into negotiations, he stated, adding:

Crowd Cheers Attack

"We have given the United States the Tropical Oil concession, our bananas and platinum and the Catatumbo oil regions, probably the richest in the world. Now we have only one card left—our strategic position for the Canal's defense—and are we going to give this away also? It would be a gift from a republic of beggars to a nation of millionaires."

Large crowds in the galleries cheered the speech of the conservative deputy and several epithets flew against the United States. The President of the Chamber threatened to clear the public, whose conduct at times appeared to interrupt the debate. There was more cheering when the case for friendly co-operation with the United States was explained by Señor Gerardo Molina, the leftist deputy.

Señor Molina denounced totalitarian activities in Colombia, referring especially to Germany and Japan. He asked for an investigation into the Japanese "Corinto" colony in the Cauca valley, near Cali. He accused the colony of espionage.

With regard to Germany, he considered that Colombia should enter an open struggle against the "Nazi menace, which is closing in on us. The Nazi designs in this country are inscrutable." He charged that a clandestine radio station was operated from the German Legation in Bogota, in permanent communication with Berlin. He added that Willy Meyer, an ex-German naval officer, was in charge of the station, representing the German DNB services.

Another charge by Señor Molina was that the secretary of the Duke of Mecklenburg visited Colombia as a National Socialist agent and reproached the local community for its inactivity in the cause of the Fatherland. He declared that this visit resulted in the "suspicious nationalization" of German pilots serving Colombian civil aviation.

A Gestapo agent had been in Bogota for some months, according to Señor Molina, who stated that he was the same agent that provoked the Rio de Janeiro "putsch" of last May against President Vargas of Brazil. The Deputy added that he would seek his deportation as a "pernicious foreigner." He gave the names of different National Socialist agents and their positions in Colombia.

Foreign Minister Lopez Mesa concurred especially to rebut the criticism of the conservative representative, Señor Silvio Villegas. He had previously submitted a report to the Chamber which emphasized there had been "a series of acts of cordiality" between the United States and Colombia which confirmed "solid mutual friendship and American solidarity." On the present occasion he added that there had been no act of national disloyalty in the measures taken for the defense of the Colombian coast-lands. He confirmed the statement of President Santos that:

Canal Vital to Colombia

"Colombia is not and can never be indifferent to the complete safety of the Panama Canal, which is as essential to the prosperity of Colombia and the whole of South America as it is for the military security of the United States. Nobody will be allowed to menace, directly or indirectly, the security of the Canal from Colombian territory."

War Minister Castro Martinez supplemented the Chancellor's defense with an explanation of the presence of the American naval and aviation missions in Colombia. He eulogized the technical co-operation obtained from the United States and recalled the presidential statement that this had been requested only with the object of taking advantage of the "experiences of an exceptionally-prepared country."

The spokesman of the opposition, the Conservative Party, assured its official support for the Government's foreign policy, after which the President of the Chamber summed up the debate with the observation that the whole country approved the standpoint of the administration.

Confession Made In Louisiana Case

NEW ORLEANS, La. (AP)—Federal prosecution of Seymour Weiss, hotel magnate, and four others on mail fraud charges opened today with a Government attorney's assertion a "full confession" obtained from one of the defendants would be used to obtain conviction.

The trial was the first of many growing out of Federal investigations which began with the Louisiana State University scandals and resignation of Richard W. Leche as Governor in late June.

Rene A. Viosca, outlining the Government case, said J. Emory Adams, a defendant, had made a full confession in the case in which the Government alleges Mr. Weiss, Mr. Adams and three others divided $75,000 obtained from the State University by selling it hotel furnishing the school already owned.

Mr. Adams is a nephew of the wife of Dr. James Monroe Smith, former University president, another defendant. Others charged are Monte Hart, contractor, an old friend of Huey P. Long, and Louis C. Lesage, suspended Standard Oil official.

Approximately 100 witnesses were called by the prosecution and the defendants, among whom former Governor Leche was the most prominent although he did not appear in court. He will appear for the defense.

In declaring Mr. Adams had confessed, Mr. Viosca said the defendant had received $25,000 on the deal and turned it over to Mr. Smith who had asked him to hold the money and record it in his income tax returns because "Smith said it was something he didn't want to report in his own income tax."

German Stewardess Prisoner on Liner

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—A German woman ship linguist, Fraulein Helen Mutterer, was the first prisoner of war taken in custody by Britain in the western world.

Fraulein Mutterer was taken off the Cunard-White Star (British) liner Georgic, where she had worked for five years as an interpreting stewardess, and started back to England in the brig of the Cunard liner Carintha.

Chief Steward Thomas Brennan quoted her as saying, "Even though I sail in the brig and be kept under surveillance at sea, I would rather be going to an English prison camp than be returning to Germany as a 'free' citizen."

Zoo Snakes Gassed As Safety Measure

LONDON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Keepers of the London Zoo have destroyed with gas scores of poisonous snakes, spiders and scorpions as a war precaution to eliminate the danger of their escape during air raids.

A keeper said it was the first time in history that the Zoo had no poisonous animals. Some of the favorites—a baby elephant and chimpanzees—and rarer animals were removed to an outlying zoo.

'Recruits Wanted' By Princess Pats

WINNIPEG (Canadian Press)—The "Princess Pat" Regiment, one of Canada's most famous war units, is seeking recruits again.

An advertisement Sept. 2 said "Recruits Wanted" and gave physical fitness as the prime requisite. Applicants should be at least five feet, eight inches tall, 19 to 30 years of age and British subjects of good character.

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Quizzed Group Tells View On Value of Natural Science

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scotland, Sept. 6—Lawyers, teachers, artists, poets, Government officials, bankers, and a United States Cabinet member were called upon for opinions concerning what constitutes "progress," the basis of Dr. Isaiah Bowman's address today before the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

The head of Johns Hopkins University said each person quizzed was asked to set down not his studied opinion but rather his quick and customary response to the idea that natural science has or has not added to mankind's cultural possibilities, given him a better way of thinking through his difficulties, raised his hopes for a more ethical civilization.

Answers Classified

The answers formed 20 numbered statements which combined 100 opinions arranged in three groups, those emphasizing the gains, those which express qualified approval, and those pointing out losses.

Under the gains, Dr. Bowman read in part:

1. "Science is today the most excited front of human enterprise and such excitement is a good in itself.

2. "The light that science has thrown on religion has made the difference between fearing God and believing in God, for it brings God within the sphere of personal experience.

3. "Science has enabled us to understand many catastrophic forces though we control with limited success, but a few. Thereby it has reduced the areas and much of the strain of ignorance, superstition, and myth.

4. "Science has encouraged specialization, and specialized knowledge is the mother of invention.

6. "Science insists that facts are indispensable in the ordering of social change or reform.

8. "Many of our social problems are ethical and in this respect the common man is perhaps the equal of the intellectual in balance, temperament, and insight, or even surpasses the insulated and stylized man who has the protective walls of an institution around him or the assurances of recognized social position or wealth."

© Harris & Ewing

Dr. Isaiah Bowman

President of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., who addressed the British Association for the Advancement of Science and discussed the progress of natural science.

Under qualified approval one opinion read, "The scientific attitude of mind is indispensable to further social progress but scientists should be more modest in their claims."

Another: "Science, largely by its emphasis upon the freest and widest inquiry, has aided in the diffusion and acceptance of the principle of religious and racial toleration, but there is grave doubt of the strength and permanence of this gain."

Another wants to know exactly what science has done to enable the individual to see the pattern of his ideal more clearly and to fulfill his new vision.

"Science has shrunk the planet, and practically revolutionized life. Once we thought it remarkable that news from all over the world got to us each morning; now the distant trouble itself is at our door," commented several who gave qualified approval.

Losses Pointed Out

On the side of those who held that losses under natural science guidance have been greater than the gains, there were some who pointed out that we live in "the dark hour of a gifted age," in which natural science has made war more terrible, debased mankind by a growing disregard for helpless and innocent noncombatants; and forced civilization to adopt the most horrible methods of destruction.

"It is a clever, cynical and hard-bitten world that science is making," says another, "one in which the idealistic and spiritual are bound to have a diminishing place.

"The mass mind seizes and acts upon perverted ideas of scientific generalization. Darwin's 'survival of the fittest' encourages men to be brutal; Freud's 'don't repress', to indulge their passions; Einstein's 'relativity,' to think that truth doesn't exist and doesn't matter."

To all this Dr. Bowman comments that natural science is not a universal cure-all, yet is a part of human life, not something separate and distinct.

"It does no good to vaunt science as if it were something that stood above the rest of knowledge," he said, "independent, self-sufficient. No claim for science may be set up without pointing to the limitations of scientists as individuals in responding to prejudice, group opinion, and the like. A scientific career, so-called, does not necessarily make its devotees broad-minded, cautious, modest in spirit. Science of itself does not 'turn the common thoughts of life into gold.'"

Americas Plan To Act Jointly For Neutrality

(Continued from Page 1)

ers realized, war is to be kept out of the Americas.

There is every desire here and in the other major capitals of Latin America that the conference shall not be either stage managed or dominated by the United States, despite the talk of "continental solidarity" and "hemisphere defense" in Washington. These phrases mean certain very specific things to the American Army and Navy, which are already engaged in enlarging their advance bases at Puerto Rico and the Panama Canal an a prodigious and emergency basis. They present quite a different and alarming aspect to those to the southward who are suspicious of the aims of the United States because of its past imperialistic record.

One Desire Is Unity

The groundwork for the conference is being laid, therefore, with scrupulous care to make the undertaking a joint one so far as possible; to leave all military and naval questions strictly alone; and to reassure the apprehensive—while at the same time not forgetting the danger to stability in the Americas if any European dictatorship should find concrete assistance among any of the powers which it has been assiduously cultivating for the past three years.

Already the prices of strategic raw materials, produced in abundance in Latin America, are rising; which promises one element of relief from the economic distortions of war. Apart from this, however, the American nations are expected to be thrown back on their mutual resources far more than in the past. With a trade treaty under negotiation between the United States and Argentina, with a substantial number of loans from the Export-Import Bank increasing the flow of non-competing products, the outlook for economic stability is considered excellent, despite the failure of Congress to enlarge the loaning capacity of the Export-Import Bank.

As for political sympathies, they are conceded to vary widely. But it is believed here that neutrality is a policy wide enough to embrace them all within a common system. Already press dispatches indicate that Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico and Cuba had issued proclamations of neutrality by the time that President Roosevelt had issued his for the United States, and with a trend set up so forcibly, it is hoped that the other smaller powers cannot but follow along.

Living Space Plea Hit

DUNDEE, Scotland (CP)—Contention that urgency of any German problem of "Lebensraum," or living space, is "fanciful" was made today in the address of Mr. A. Stevens, the President, before the geographical section of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

Mr. Stevens, lecturer in geography at the University of Glasgow, based his contention on an examination of population densities in various parts of the Reich. He said there were extensive areas in which the density was comparable with that of the United Kingdom, but that in relatively recently occupied territories to the east the density was hardly half as great.

Further, he said, the former Kingdom of Saxony has proved capable of maintaining a mean density twice that of Great Britain.

Navy and Coast Guard Ships To Patrol New England Coast

(Continued from Page 1)

does not contemplate any present censorship of radio or press.

Plans are drawn, Mr. Early said, for action to control communications, especially the radio, in the event of American involvement in war. But to date they are not intended to apply to the neutrality period. In a frank and careful discussion of the news and propaganda situation, Mr. Early said that for the present, so far as radio broadcasting by standard stations, and activities of the press as a whole, the President wants no censorship and hopes he will be able to give the two news disseminators, radio and press, a parity.

Plans are in existence, he continued, and the Communications Act itself provides, that in time of war the Government can take over the radio. There is a general feeling, said the presidential secretary, that radio because of its youth is coming into a time in our history that is new to it.

Radio Well Behaved Now

But, said he, if we find that the child radio has been well reared and is well mannered, it will be left to move along on its own. If it is a bad child, there is a disposition to teach it some manners—to correct it. So far, the Government has not had to contemplate any such steps.

One phase of radio is more delicate than others, Mr. Early said, and that is short-wave international broadcasting, which has to be especially careful of its operations. By such means—both through established stations and amateurs—aid and comfort might be given to belligerents which would be un-neutral for the United States to permit.

These remarks indicate the sweeping sort of plans the President is weighing and putting into operation in an effort to maintain neutrality.

The naval patrol, most dramatic of the steps thus far taken, Mr. Early said was for the purpose of carrying out the announced purpose of securing fullest information regarding any possible belligerent activities in American waters.

The four vessels already on patrol duty will range several hundred miles off the New England coast, and they will soon be joined by others.

New Ships Added Gradually

Not all of the 116 old destroyers now being reconditioned will be put into service immediately. Some of them, less than half, have been kept in good shape—painted, greased, and ready for service as soon as crews can be raised.

A second group of destroyers have not been painted and kept ready for service, and it will take a couple of weeks more—Mr. Earley estimated—to put them in condition, while a third group has been red leaded and are in the hands of watchmen, it will take a month or two to prepare them for service.

The two neutrality proclamations issued yesterday, it is thus seen, are but the beginning, and the most orthodox, of the efforts to maintain non-involvement for the United States. The widest-scale venture is the organization of an inter-American group of neutrals to confer at Panama City, to consider together the best ways of keeping war away from the entire new world.

Cool to Amendments

Amendment of the Neutrality Act, for which a special session of Congress would be necessary, is thus the least of the Administration's preoccupations at present. President Roosevelt is in no hurry to call an extra session, and the many activities now in train derive either from existing law, which—particularly in statutes of the last war—is very sweeping, and from the constitutional powers of the President in the conduct of foreign relations and national defense.

In all this activity, the President is seeking not only to close all the gaps which might lead to technical and legal un-neutrality. He is also emphasizing that the Executive power of the United States, not rigid statutes passed by Congress, is the paramount defense of neutrality. He is at work re-building confidence in his own conduct of foreign policy and national defense, and is declaring to the Nation that his present motives are genuinely to avoid national involvement in war.

The restoration of such confidence is recognized to be the key to further authority for the President, and an important initial stage precedent to summoning of an extra session. Mr. Roosevelt is taking no chances on calling Congress again and then meeting with further rebuff.

Would Strengthen Stand

Once the new groundwork of confidence in the President's policies is laid, he can go ahead to seek removal of the embargo clauses of the Neutrality Act with more confidence. It is officially felt that the hold-up in deliveries of present aircraft orders, the principal effect of yesterday's application of the embargoes, will not seriously damage the allied cause at present. But it would be extremely damaging if, without proper preparation, Congress should meet and again tie the President's hands. Then his whole authority to operate in many other essential fields of national policy concerned with the War would be in jeopardy.

The primary motives of policy today are therefore somewhat as follows: First to create and buttress the "national unity" for which the President plead in his address to the Nation, and which the Nation has eagerly welcomed.

Second, as a result of national unity, to take every possible safeguard to maintain technical neutrality—although the President himself said he could not ask the Nation to remain neutral in thought.

Third, by these steps, to secure for the President a freer and confident hand in the many critical days that are ahead. And as an outcome of national unity and confidence in Mr. Roosevelt's policies, who knows what political consequences may flow in 1940?

Stress is on Neutrality

All the emphasis today is upon the effort to maintain neutrality. The first proclamation issued yesterday, though long and complicated, was in the President's words the regular form of historic neutrality proclamation. Even its phrase "without interference with the free expression of opinion and sympathy," which sounds as if it derives from President Roosevelt's invitation to citizens to think what they please about responsibility for the war, was also included in President Wilson's proclamation in 1914.

Even though standardized, this first proclamation nevertheless sweepingly controls the activities of belligerents, their sympathizers or their shipping, on American soil or in national territorial waters.

The second proclamation, issued under the Neutrality Act of 1937, imposed an embargo on shipment to belligerent nations of a list of specified arms, ammunition, and instruments of war. Thus, too, was a standardized list of fighting weapons and supplies, and it included aircraft and airplane engines.

Shortly thereafter, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, issued regulations under the same Act prohibiting except when specially authorized steamship travel by Americans on merchant vessels of belligerent nations in war zones listed as "on or over the Atlantic Ocean, east of 30 degrees west and north of 30 degrees north or on or over other waters adjacent to Europe or over the continent of Europe or adjacent lands. . . ." Americans are given, however, 90 days' grace under the Neutrality Act to return from foreign ports on such vessels as they can find.

Canada Expected to Act

The President's embargo proclamation applies, with the other regulations, only to those nations which have declared war or are engaged therein—namely, Germany, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Canada is conspicuously omitted. But if the Dominion declares war on Sept. 7, as it is expected to do when its Parliament meets, it will be included in the list of belligerents. This disposes of the argument that Canada might be the recipient of British or possibly French aircraft deliveries which must now be canceled—or deferred—under the embargo order.

If Canada should not declare war, the stiff provisions against trans-shipment which are contained in the Neutrality Act presumably would prevent the shipment unless the Administration were prepared to close its eyes in enforcement.

There is no suggestion, however, that the Administration is seeking loopholes in the Neutrality Act. Such tactics might be the best way to prevent repeal of the embargo clauses a little later. Actually, the President and State Department are enforcing neutrality with all apparent diligence. That is part of their considered policy which in the long run, and not necessarily intentionally, may be far more helpful to the democracies than laxness and wavering today.

France Not Surprised

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—The United States officially informed France today that it is remaining neutral in the European war.

Ambassador William C. Bullitt gave Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet a copy of President Roosevelt's proclamation invoking the arms embargo against belligerents in the war—France, Great Britain, Poland and Germany.

The American President's invocation of the Neutrality Act came as no surprise to the French, who had inticipated such action.

The French meanwhile have been receiving what the consider cheering reports from other nations which they had feared might be inclined to join Germany in a war.

Spain notified the Foreign Ministry it was remaining neutral. Italy has been maintaining normal relations with France. Russia also has kept clear of the strife. Turkey, which is linked to France by a mutual assistance pact, also has kept clear of the conflict.

Society Dissolved By Anglo-Germans

LONDON (AP)—Sir Barry Domvile, Chairman of "The Link," Anglo-German organization in England, announced today that it had been dissolved. He said he knew nothing of a report that four members of the association had been interned.

The Communist Party of Great Britain issued a statement denying that it had disbanded.

Air Victor

Wide World

Col. Roscoe Turner

Chicago flier who won Thompson Trophy for third time.

Turner Captures Air Speed Trophy For Third Time

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 6 (AP)—The name of Col. Roscoe Turner was stamped indelibly into the list of aviation's speed champions today.

The Chicagoan flew 282.536 miles an hour—a scant mile behind his own record—to win the 300-mile Thompson Trophy Race Sept. 5 for the third time.

Afterward, he announced his retirement from competitive racing. He has been racing 12 years.

Shortly after the start he thought he had cut a pylon and rounded it again, but made up this handicap to finish more than 10 miles ahead of Tony Levier, Montebello, Calif., over the 10-mile closed course. Pylon trouble cost him two previous Thompson Trophies.

The Chicagoan, just a shade behind his record of 283.419 miles an hour set in 1938, won $16,000 and became the only man to take the speed classic three times. For second place, Mr. Levier collected $8,000.

"This is my last race," Colonel Turner said. "This is a young man's game. I'm going to start a flying school in Indianapolis."

Third place and $4,000 went to Earl Ortman, Canadian Colonial Airways pilot from Montreal and Newark, N. J., who flew 254.435 miles an hour in his Marcoux-Bromberg. Mr. Levier's second-place time in his Schoenfeldt Special was 272.538 miles an hour.

Steve Wittman, from Oshkosh, Wis., finished in fourth place, but on the question of whether he rounded one pylon hinged whether he collected $2,500. His speed was 249.537.

Harry Crosby of Burbank, Calif., flying the plane he designed after a flying fish, went 244.522 miles an hour for fifth place money of $1,500. Lieut. Joe Mackey of San Antonio, Texas, flying a plane owned by Colonel Turner, was sixth at 232.926 miles an hour for $1,000.

The other entrant in the race was Art Chester of Los Angeles.

Germans Having Most Trouble With Dogged Polish Sniping

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY OF THE EAST, Sept. 6 (AP)—A general order for the roundup of all civilian males of arms-bearing age in sections of Polish Silesia conquered by the Germans was issued yesterday by the military command because of persistent sniping.

The greatest single difficulty met by the German Army in its drive on Poland was stated to be civilian sniping.

In Czestochow, a sudden burst of gunfire from houses cost the lives of a German Captain, several lieutenants, an undisclosed number of privates. Some 30 men were conducted to the City Hall—now a German commandery—on suspicion of participation in the affair.

One German officer was stated to have been shot as he worked at his desk close to a window.

The present writer is the first and only correspondent at present permitted at the front by the selection of three American news organizations in Berlin, who acted on the invitation of German authorities to permit a neutral American newspaperman to see what was going on.

The journey was made under military escort across the Polish border to Czestochowa.

There were intermittent shots. On the boulevard, German anti-aircraft was set up in formidable numbers.

Change at Airport

To the left a whole row of buildings showed broken windows and bullet-riddled façades.

Starting off for the front at Tempelhof (Berlin's principal airport) after having been fitted with a gas mask, the great airfield had strangely altered. Once as busy as any railway station with commercial planes starting and arriving, east, west, north, and south, it now is a military airdrome with planes painted a forbidding greenish black. The open-air restaurant where hundreds of Berliners used to sit of a summer day, listening to music, now is empty.

The great plane assigned to take the correspondents was no vision of comfortable upholstered seats. Machine guns protruded from the fusilage. Steel helmets, parachutes, first aid kits, and gas masks extended the only welcome.

Flying from Berlin by way of Breslau to Oppelin in Silesia, there was little traffic on the big Hitler super-highways— except for Army transports of all sorts. Germany is rationing its gasoline from the very start and nobody has the right to drive a private car unless he can show mighty good cause.

The railway tracks, too, seemed empty. For miles and miles no passenger trains were visible along this normally busy route; only occasional freight trains.

Passing some 20 military airports en route, everywhere bombers, pursuit planes, power divers encircled by batteries of anti-aircraft guns were visible, ready at any moment to take the air.

It appeared that the Poles, if they attempted to fly from Upper Silesia to raid Berlin, would have to jump at least 20 hurdles.

Bombers Back Again

Passing over Oppein, war at once seemed exceedingly close. For the landing was made on an improvised airport where only a few minutes previously 87 bombers had returned from a raid.

At this and two other improvised airports near by, there were some 1,100 military planes of every description. The airport was fringed with camouflaged tents for officers and men. Some distance off were larger barracks.

A Lieutenant Colonel was in waiting with a car as the plane landed.

"No use going to Czestochowa today," he said. "We have reports that the civil population is sniping. I cannot take responsibility for the life of a neutral. So I will take you to Oppein. By tomorrow (Sept. 4) Czestochowa will have been cleaned up."

All along the 13-mile route to Oppein soldiers guarded every bridge and traffic police were in military garb.

The Army had drawn on trained police from all over the country to regulate traffic in the military areas. The Lieutenant Colonel's office was a converted school with cots in some rooms for officers; with a field telephone hastily installed, and with military maps sprawling over the floor and desk.

Two of his subordinate officers entered.

"We have tried to go to Czestochowa to take pictures," they reported, "but we had to turn around because farmers began to shoot at us from the fields as we hurried along the road."

Over in a corner there lay a few trophies. Sanitary kits taken from prisoners of war seemed very primitive and some of the rifles looked long outdated. Some cartridges were corroded.

War today is made with the most modern means of information. Attached to each Army group are staff photographers, cameramen and newsmen, because the war correspondents of the individual newspapers aren't permitted.

In camp barracks and even at the front news is regularly broadcast to the soldiers; out along the first lines a loudspeaker on wheels brings the latest news broadcasts.

Have a Daily Paper

In addition, the various Army groups—at least this is true in Silesia—publish a daily four-page newspaper in editions of 25,000. The soldiers are said to pay each other half a loaf of bread or three cigarets for a copy. The paper is distributed along a 50-mile front after rolling off the presses at 2 A. M. Talkies on wheels also get as close to the front as possible, to entertain the men.

The whole road to Czestochowa had been one long procession of Army trucks, officers' cars, horse-drawn provision wagons, marching labor camp lads, army engineers, anti-aircraft sharpshooters.

The Army of the East itself evidently had gone to the front several days before.

Every bridge from the German frontier to Czestochowa had been destroyed by the retreating Poles. So Army engineers, assisted by labor camp boys, hastily built emergency bridges.

The railway tracks, too, had been torn up and Army engineers were at work repairing them. In some cases ready-made bridges carried along on Army trucks were laid down; in others steel mattresses were laid out on the roads to help cars over the worst bumps. Telephone gangs were everywhere stringing wires.

Big holes in the ground showed where artillery fire had struck.

While the Army was thus ceaselessly pushing on—even horses were being transported to the front on motor lorries—a curious contrast was visible; Polish civilians flooding back from the East and proceeding westward again to their homes now that fighting had ceased and their land was in German hands.

Barefooted women with babies tied on their backs and one cow walking behind, old men carrying heavy burdens wrapped in bedspreads, boys and girls pushing their bicycles, on which they had fastened their scant belongings, push carts bulging with paltry knicknacks, whole families huddled together on horse-drawn vehicles—such was the procession of miserable humanity coming toward us.

Poles Sent to Camps

Shortly before reaching the border a stockade-like affair with barbed wire around it and a big barn at one end had been visible. Some 1,000 captured Poles, it developed, had been assembled here the night before from various parts of the fighting area, and were marched off in groups of about 200 to near-by railway stations from which they will be transported to internment camps.

For the most part they were exceedingly badly clad. One group of 50 suddenly burst into song and when an interpreter asked who they were, they were said to have replied that they were Ukranians and happy to be captured. There was a sprinkling of men in civilian clothes, five women, and about a dozen boys in their teens among the prisoners.

All these civilians were arrested on the charge of sniping.

The German officer explained that two days previously, after the main part of the German Army already had marched beyond Czestochowa and while the rear guard was being brought up, civilians of this town of Graszyn suddenly opened fire from their homes, killing some officers and men.

A regular skirmish ensued, he said, in the course of which the houses and factories were demolished.

Paris Hears Sounds of War

(Continued from Page 1)

ditions of the alliance between France and Poland, virtually identical with those established between England and Poland Aug. 25.

Quay d'Orsay circles emphasize that signature of this protocol is the most effective means of destroying any German hope of crushing Poland, dictating its own terms of settlement in the east, and then proposing peace to the western powers, since the protocol binds both signatories not to conclude a separate peace.

The binding character of the mutual obligations between France and England on the one side and Poland are believed to insure against any suggestion of abandoning Poland by its western allies, and against the possibility of Poland capitulating, leaving Reichsführer Hitler free to turn all his forces against the west. As Pertinax writes today, "Poland has become a symbol of European liberties."

It is intimated in usually well-informed quarters that a new link in this chain of mutual assurances will soon be forged in the shape of the formal engagement of France and England not to conclude a separate peace or conduct any negotiations except with the fullest solidarity.

The best practical illustration of Franco-Polish solidarity is at present the French offensive, which pursues a political as well as military objective, showing the Poles who are fighting against technically superior German forces that France is both willing and able to render prompt aid.

French comment on the progress of the campaign in Poland generally takes the line that the Poles could not attempt to defend every point in their extremely long irregular frontier line, and that decisive battles which may be expected nearer the vital centers of the country are not yet fought. Formation of an enlarged Cabinet of national union is apparently still uncertain, the Socialist leader, Léon Blum, today stating that Premier Edouard Daladier had not approached him and other Socialists in this connection.

Kitty, Kitty

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Some Albuquerque children have a new "kitty," but their parents won't promise to let them keep it. It was a baby mountain lion the children found in a residential district.

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Reich's Contentions in War Presented in White Paper

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (AP)—The German Government last night issued a White Book describing recent phases of Polish-German relations and concluding that Britain is "responsible for the war."

It charged that Britain "sabotaged Premier Mussolini's efforts to preserve peace." Documents were quoted to establish a German contention that neither Poland nor Britain were in a mood for compromises during the last critical moments.

The White Book argument was diveded into 12 divisions on a chronological basis as follows:

1. Beginning in August, the Reich took note of an exchange of communications between the Free City of Danzig and Poland which culminated in the Polish ultimatum concerning the rights of Polish customs inspectors.

Germany warned Poland that any more ultimatums to Danzig would strain relations between Germany and Poland. Poland allegedly replied that any German interference in events at Danzig would be regarded as an aggression against Poland.

Chamberlain Letter

2. On Aug. 22 Prime Minister Chamberlain "under the influence of reports of the impending conclusion of the non-aggression pact between Germany and Russia" in a personal letter to Reichführer Hitler said Britain was prepared to fulfill its obligations toward Poland but pleaded for an atmosphere in which Polish-German relations might be settled by discussion.

The next day Herr Hitler answered, calling attention "to the Polish terror over German nationals." Herr Hitler recalled his offer of settlement last March, to which he said Britain responded with false reports of German mobilization against Poland.

3. Although Mr. Chamberlain's letter and subsequent utterances by British statesmen indicated that Britain had no sympathy for the German point of view, Herr Hitler on Aug. 25 called the British Ambassador to make a new effort to come to an understanding with Britain. He proposed a far-reaching agreement with Britain after settlement of the Corridor and Danzig problems.

4. While Britain studied Herr Hitler's proposals the Führer exchanged letters with Premier Daladier (of France) setting forth the German demands on Poland (Danzig and the Corridor). He also renewed assurances to France that Germany's west boundaries are accepted by Germany as final.

Ready to Negotiate

5. On the night of Aug. 28, Britain expressed readiness to talk about the reorganizations of German British relations. Britain added it was assured by Poland that the Polish Government was ready to conduct direct negotiations with Germany.

Despite the conduct of Poland, Herr Hitler on Aug. 29 declared Germany's readiness to receive a Polish negotiator and said Germany expected to receive an authorized negotiator on Aug. 30. He said that meanwhile the Reich would work out a solution acceptable to Germany.

6. No Polish negotiator arrived Aug. 30 and no communication was received from the British. Instead, Germany received reports of Polish mobilization. Not until midnight of that day did the British Ambassador hand in a new memorandum containing no constructive suggestions and saying merely that Herr Hitler's suggestions had been given to Poland and that Britain believed Poland should not have been expected to reply by Aug. 30.

7. Although no Polish negotiator arrived in Berlin, the British Government was given an outline of German suggestions for a settlement which the Reich had worked out meanwhile. The Reich asked again that Poland name a negotiator. On Aug. 31, the Polish Ambassador told the Reich's Foreign Minister that Poland had received from Britain the night before a report of the possibility of direct negotiation. But the Polish Ambassador was unauthorized to undertake any conversations.

Proposals Published

8. After waiting vainly for two days for a Polish negotiator, the Reich on the night of Aug. 31 made public its proposals. The Warsaw radio pronounced them unacceptable.

9. After being forced to the conclusion that efforts to negotiate with Poland were futile, Herr Hitler announced that in view of numerous violations it would be necessary to "use force."

10. On the night of Sept. 1, the British and French Ambassadors presented similarly phrased memorandums in which it was demanded that Germany withdraw its troops from Polish territory and that in the event this was not done these states would fulfill their treaty obligations toward Poland.

The Reich's Foreign Minister said that Germany must refuse the implications of the memorandums that Germany was aggressive toward Poland.

11. Inasmuch as these notes raised the danger of war, Signor Mussolini proposed an armistice and international conference. The proposal was answered by Germany and France in a positive manner, but Britain rejected it. So the Duce's efforts were frustrated by Britain.

State of War

12. At 9 a. m., Sept. 3, the British Ambassador appeared at the Foreign Office and handed the office a note wherein Britain demanded withdrawal of German troops within a two-hour time limit. In London, the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs handed the German Chargé d'Affaires a note that a state of war existed between the countries from 11 a. m.

On the same day, at 11:30 a. m., the Reich's Foreign Minister handed the British Ambassador here a note rejecting the ultimatum but pointing out that the responsibility for war must rest on Britain. The French Ambassador handed in a similar ultimatum and after being informed verbally of the answer given to Britain said it was his "unpleasant duty" to say a state of war existed after 5 p. m. The Reich's Foreign Minister replied that France must assume the responsibility inflicted on its people if France attacked Germany.

British Answer White Book

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 6—The German "White Book" is regarded here as merely reiterating points which the British Government has formally denied. It leaves the impression that the German terms were communicated to the Poles while British documents had been published to show that the final German demands were not sent to Warsaw and not even communicated to the British in writing.

The contention of the Germans that no Polish Ambassador was sent to the Reich has been met in official British publications by details to show that the German plan was to confront a Polish delegate with a "Berchtesgaden ultimatum." The demand that a Polish plenipotentiary visit Berlin by Aug. 30 was in itself, the British contend, neither in the act nor the spirit of pacific negotiation.

Stranded Spanish War Veterans Dig In

LE HAVRE, Sept. 6 (AP)—Americans who fought for the defeated Spanish Republican Army in the Spanish Civil War are now building air raid shelters for thousands of their war-stranded compatriots who are awaiting ships for home.

A group of 35, including Canadians and naturalized Americans, a remnant of a volunteer corps of 3,000, was put to work on the first shelter directly in front of the American Consulate after they had offered their services to the Municipal Anti-Air Defense Service.

Repeal of Neutrality Act Asked by Vermont Senator

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—America must repeal the Neutrality Act or so amend it as to enable the Government to put the full weight of its moral and economic assistance at the disposal of France and England, United States Senator Warren R. Austin (R), of Vermont, said Sept. 5.

Declaring he believed this step necessary to stop the aggression of the collectivist governments, he added that in the matter of foreign policy he was prepared to support the present Administration. "The repeal of the Neutrality Act is vitally important to our national defense," the Senator said in an interview. "We may regard Europe as the front line trenches in this great struggle of the democracies against the totalitarian states."

Polish-Americans Meet

NEW YORK (AP)—A central committee to clear all local activities in behalf of the Polish cause was set up Sept. 1 at a meeting of approximately 1,800 Polish-Americans representing 300 Polish organizations having about 500,000 members.

No appeal for funds was made but voluntary contributions totaled about $2,000. The delegates also shouted approval of a plan whereby each family would save $1 upwards on Sunday meals for the duration of hostilities, the money to go to Poland particularly for the purchase of ambulances.

News From War Fronts Reflects Attitude of Source

Bulletin on war sometimes means here's something one ought to swallow.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The war of propaganda—directed to all nations of the world—is on in wordy profusion.

In a babel of tongues, claims and counterclaims, denials and accusations were hurled across the air of the world over shortwave channels to millions of homes.

And from the air, too, a storm of propaganda showered from airplanes dropping pamphlets instead of bombs.

From German and Polish short wave stations, broadcast sometimes in English, sometimes in German, atrocity stories dinned in ears of listeners. In Germany a capital penalty may be invoked against any one caught listening to hostile broadcasts.

Against the background of war's destruction, the weavers of propaganda produce this pattern, picked up in this country by ever-listening engineers of the American networks.

From Warsaw, an official broadcaster charged German fliers with dropping poison candies and balloons containing poison gas. Said the broadcaster, "many children were casualties when they grabbed for these balloons."

Germany—through its radio station DJB—scorned this report and countered with an atrocity story of the finding in Polish territory of the body of a German aviator who, it said, had been cruelly disfigured.

Transcripions of such broadcasts have been re-broadcast in the United States, always with the cautionary warning that the reports are unedited, and that any claims made might represent the bias of the particular country in which the broadcast originated.

Prime Minister Chamberlain of Britain has gone on the air via the short waves, to tell the German people—in German—that the British have no fight with the German people—but against Hitler.

An English announcer's talk was interpolated with the recorded voice of Herr Hitler (in a speech at the Berlin Sports Palace last April) promising to observe the rights of Poland, after which the announcer—in German—drew the obvious comparison that Herr Hitler now was leading the German armies in an invasion of Poland.

Military events, likewise, are "interpreted." Thus, German short wave announcers told of a raid by British bombers which "did no damage." The British announced they had raided Wilhelmshaven, German seaport, and damaged two German warships. The Germans claimed five British planes had been shot down; the British said only that they had suffered casualties.

Even the United States has been made the object of discussion via these chats to the people. In this manner, the German people were told by DJB that: "Suspicion exists as to reliability of American newspaper stories. America's President Roosevelt asked reporters to stick to facts. Many Americans had thought their press reliable, but this is not the case. In the last few days they have been more unreliable than before."

Scornfully, the DJB announcer declared, "the powerful British propaganda machine is running rapidly to bring the United States into the conflict as soon as possible."

Before Britain ever dropped a bomb in Germany, it sent a fleet of planes with millions of pamphlets denouncing Hitler, which were dropped on German cities.

The Germans dipped into American history for what they described as a parallel to the war they are fighting with Poland, England and France.

"Germany," said the announcers of the shortwave stations DJB and DJD, "has taken upon herself the historic role of fighting for the freedom of the world from British domination, in the same spirit that prompted George Washington to fight against the British."

Emergency Power Asked by Quezon

MANILA, P. I., Sept. 6 (AP) — President Quezon asked the Philippine Assembly yesterday "to empower the Government to meet any emergency that may arise" as a result of the European war.

Fortunately, he said, the United States was at peace with the world and the Philippines consequently remained neutral.

"As a neutral power, however, America has certain obligations to perform not only in the continental United States but in the Philippines as well," Mr. Quezon added. "It behooves us, therefore, to assure the Government of the United States of our loyalty and devotion."

Lost Airmen Sighted On Costa Rican Beach

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—Discovery of two U. S. Army aviators on a Costa Rican beach left only one airman unreported, after 30 pursuit planes, flying to the Canal Zone, ran into a storm.

Military authorities here said the missing plane was piloted by Lieut. H. A. Jacobs. (The War Department in Washington gave the name of the missing flier as H. A. Jenkins, of Montalba, Tex.)

A United Fruit Lines steamer is expected to pick up the pair.

Discovery of two oil slicks on the Pacific Ocean off Costa Rica earlier caused Army officials to surmise that two planes had collided and crashed into the sea. All other planes were reported safe.

Wide World Radiophoto

Type of News Pictures Used to Tell a Story of the War

This picture was released by the German Bureau of Propaganda. It purports to show Polish soldiers captured by the German Army and so pleased that they are giving the Nazi salute and waving a miniature German flag. In transmitting the picture, the photograph service said: "The authenticity of the photo and of the information accompanying it cannot be guaranteed."

Dialing Americans Tuned to European Zones

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The 3,000 miles of ocean between the Atlantic shoreline of America and Europe had narrowed to the flick of a radio dial today as millions of citizens here and throughout the Nation found themselves holding actual audition on the zones of a European war. The microphones of the world were at their elbows while broadcasting system staffs remained at their posts to keep up with the pace of bulletins and the 24-hour shifts that came as the declaration that Europe was once again plunged into combat seared the hemispheres.

As for the broadcasting companies, they are learning a new role for a situation which has made tens of millions of citizens inveterate dial fans, and for the first time a single event commands the attention of every one of the 800 stations in the United States. The only comparable mobilization of the networks was in the international exchange which led to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia last year.

Listener Suspense

Every department of broadcasting is involved. The scene of intensive organization of forces is the same at Radio City's National Broadcasting Company headquarters and the national station of the Columbia System on Madison Avenue.

Radio drama already had envisaged the air raid epoch of modern warfare with startling imaginativeness, but nothing in radio history has compared with the listener suspense evoked by the "war-of-nerves" period and its sequence of combat which has kept householders everywhere tuned in for the aerial whence the word would flash to the world.

Cancel Spot Pickup

Although the passing of the tense period of ultimatums has caused both national networks to cancel their "spot news" pickup services on the European situation, the first and second days that found the world in another war beat that fact in through the radio night and day.

Commercial programs after 10 days of international crisis were being listened to as never before as the real drama broke through the pygmy of make-believe for press flashes.

Decision to return to normal handling of news coverage through scheduled radio current events programs was reached, broadcasting company officials said, not only because of the increasing difficulty of obtaining news not already covered by regular news gathering channels, but in the realization that only a certain amount of news was being handed out, which press association channels were more than adequate to transmit to the air waves in routine manner, and that war regulations meant new and stringent operating conditions.

Beginning today no pickups from Europe on the war situation will be scheduled in advance, save where network representatives abroad report a situation justifying shifts in program policy with already included prearranged broadcasts by speakers in London and European centers. These latter will be carried on as before.

In New York the fact that great powers are at war beats in through the radio night and day, harrying each day's awakening. Even steamboat and ferry whistles have an unusual sound in the early dawn, and the drone of airplanes overhead or fire sirens shrieking through the streets bring shudders at what the import of such sounds would be in the blackouts of Paris, London, Warsaw, Berlin.

Commercial programs are being listened to as never before as the real drama breaks through the pygmy of make-believe for press bulletins. Hearers realize they live more and more by these sounds. They heard of the North Atlantic waters awash over the British steamship Athenia in amazement.

Censorship Methods

Expecting momentarily a strict military censorship, the staff chiefs of the radio systems are concerned now to work out a "moderate course, subject to such instructions as will not involve the Nation in a war of words," as the American Government proclaims its neutrality under established international law.

The short-wave bolts from the capitals of conflict find their chief courses in press service bulletins, observations of foreign news commentators, and reports by foreign news correspondents, all of which must be radiocast to America in studios and over transmission facilities under control of foreign governments.

In the last 10 days, the National Broadcasting System alone transmitted 150 special programs from foreign systems in an estimated flood of 40,000 words a day, in addition to 3 to 15 bulletins an hour as the networks vied for first coverage. With listeners-in sitting up all night for this unprecedented "ring-side" participation, American radio is feeling the way to its proper instrumentality in the conflict, at present under the watchword neutrality, but with none doubting its tremendous potentiality beyond the news field as a propaganda force.

The National Broadcasting Company announced this week that television would figure in its war coverage in a series of animated maps and motion picture sequences to accompany news reports and expert commentary.

Cable Cut

The German-owned cable between New York and Emden, Germany, has been severed, it was learned here today. Services by this Azores route, which is operated jointly by the Western Union and the Commercial Cables Companies, has been out of commission since Sept. 3, but officials of neither company would elaborate on the cause of the interruption.

The New York-Emden line was cut by Great Britain in August, 1914, and relaid in 1922.

Roosevelt Advises Double News Check

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

This warning was given by President Roosevelt in his address to the nation Sept. 3:

"You are, I believe, the most enlightened and the best informed people in all the world at this moment. You are subjected to no censorship of news, and I want to add that your Government has no information which it withholds or which it has any thought of withholding from you.

"At the same time, it is of the highest importance that the press and the radio use the utmost caution to discriminate between actual verified fact, on the one hand, and mere rumor, on the other.

"I can add to that by saying that I hope the people of this country will also discriminate most carefully between news and rumor. Do not believe, of necessity, everything you hear or read. Check up on it first."

Propaganda Curb Asked

FORT WORTH, Texas, Sept 6 (AP) — An appeal for control of war propaganda originating with foreign stations was made yesterday by Elliott Roosevelt, son of the President.

He asked Meville Miller, Washington, D. C., President of the National Association of Broadcasters, to confer with the Federal Communications Commission on the propaganda which Mr. Roosevelt said already had started.

Mr. Roosevelt is President of the Texas State Network.

German-Americans Guarded In Opinions About Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The half-million German-born American citizens living in this City, headquarters of the German-American Bund, are watching the foreign war with mingled emotions, a survey showed today.

In Yorkville, Manhattan neighborhood centering the German-language colony here, only guarded opinions were to be had from the population, attitudes both for and against Reichsführer Hitler's invasion of Poland.

These ranged all the way from the point of view reiterated by Fritz Kuhn, Bund leader, over the Labor Day week end that "Hitler and Germany can lick the whole world," to renunciation by the German Labor Delegation in the United States of the Nazi German leader and his Party as unrepresentative of majority thought in the Reich.

Nazis Assailed

Representing itself as the American organization of Germany's one-time Social Democratic Party which has headquarters in Paris, the German Labor Delegation took its stand in a statement issued by its President, Albert Grzesinski. This declared that "nobody who knows Germany and the German people can have any possible doubt that Hitler and his Nazi Party are not representing the whole, or even the majority of the German Nation today."

"Nazi totalitarianism has conquered Germany by brutal force and maintains its political power above and against the majority of the German people by every means of terror," the statement continues.

Coincidentally, German and Austrian veterans of Union County, N. J., reaffirmed their allegiance oath to the United States, "whatever may happen." Announcing the pledge, Fred Obermuller, their head, said the group regarded itself "as leaders and guarantors for the honor of all post-war naturalized American citizens of German birth."

Polish Defeat Seen

Talk in Yorkville was much on the war and in the less cautious atmosphere of private conversations confidence was voiced that the highly mechanized new German Army would swiftly accomplish its Polish objective.

German nationals seemed less concerned with their own possible call to arms for the Reich than with the whereabouts on the high seas of the $20,000,000 steamship Bremen, of the North German Lloyd Line, while naturalized Germans insisted they would fight only for the United States, but held that it should not enter the conflict. Radios in public places found few listeners in this section.

Proud of Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Pride in American citizenship mingled with traditions of Old Germany as more than 3,000 members of the Canstatter Volksfest-Verein assembled in Philadelphia last week for their sixty-sixth annual celebration of the German Thanksgiving.

"We have come here to give thanks for the blessings we have and to carry on German traditions of which we are proud," declared Christian Pfeiffer, President. "We are 100 per cent Americans, and while we are happy to carry on German traditions, Americanism is our first aim."

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Siege of Reich Forecast by Experts

By the Associated Press

Military experts in Washington appeared generally agreed today that Britain and France had settled down to a siege of Germany on their 1914-18 pattern of strategy.

The principal weapons of the allies were pictured as the blockade imposed by British seapower, French land operations, the pressure on the Balkans and other neutrals to make common cause against the Nazis, and attempts to turn German popular sentiment against Adolf Hitler.

Poland, meanwhile, must bear the brunt of the German onslaught, hopeful that the invaders' progress can be slowed down until "General Mud" comes to the defenders' aid with the arrival of autumn rains.

The passage of three days with only preliminary sparring on the Western Front prompted the experts to label the conflict unorthodox thus far. More serious fighting was believed to be awaiting the first major air raids on industrial cities in France, Germany or England.

Both Sides Delay Raids

The best informed persons have noted an apparent unwillingness of both sides to undertake such raids. They believe, however, that unlimited aerial warfare is inevitable.

Meanwhile, an immediate attempt to break through Germany's so-called Siegfried Line in the west appeared ruled out by a statement ascribed to General Gamelin, the Allied Generalissimo. He was quoted as having told a pre-war questioner that this would mean "another Verdun" at the very start, and indicated that France was unwilling to pay the price in lives.

A formidable series of concrete pillboxes, underground forts, tank traps and barriers, and ground emplacements, the Siegfried Line is 350 miles long and 25 to 30 miles deep at some points. Germany spent two years in trying to make her Western Frontier impregnable.

One view is that the double flanking drives which the Allies were reported to be preparing near the ends of the line would force Germany eventually to reinforce the 500,000 defending troops and this possibly slow up the offensive in Poland.

Comparison of Forces

Reliable information here is that Germany has two thirds of its land forces and a third of the air fleet operating in Poland. France alone is believed to have upward of 2,000,000 men in her Maginot Line facing the German forces in the west.

Minimizing the possibility of a complete break through in the west, some strategists noted that Germany designed the Siegfried Line for counterattacks as well as for passive defense.

The fortifications are backed by railways and roads to enable troops to be shifted quickly. Natural obstacles have been used to advantage to "wall in" an attack at any point, and provide bases for counter thrusts.

Thus the French Army would have to expect difficulties in holding any terrain conquered.

British Foresaw Polish Retreat

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 6

British strategists viewed news of the Polish retreat as "not good but not unexpected."

These strategists pointed out the narrow neck of Poland, pinched between Germany and East Prussia, was particularly vulnerable. They asserted withdrawal of the Poles was based on the realization that holding the Corridor against flanking artillery fire and air raids for any length of time was practically impossible and not worth the losses entailed.

Formation of a shorter line between the natural defenses offered by the Vistula and the Bug Rivers, it was said, would allow Poland a better chance to use its specialized forces.

Moves in four directions have been taken by the allied powers the last few days.

1. On the eastern front, the Poles have used cavalry and special forces in rearguard tactics, while they continue their retreat.

2. The French have "contacted" the Germans on the western front, without any attempt at advance so far.

3. The British are establishing a naval blockade to shut off Germany's western ocean supply lines, raiding the German Navy and merchant marine from the air and the sea.

4. The British Air Force has reconnoitered over Germany, dropping propaganda leaflets intended to weaken Germany's internal structure.

The psychological angle of the war is reflected in the sharp verbal exchanges over war guilt to build up sympathy among other nations and the morale of the fighting forces.

French Seek Weak Spots

French sources stated that so far no major moves had been attempted.

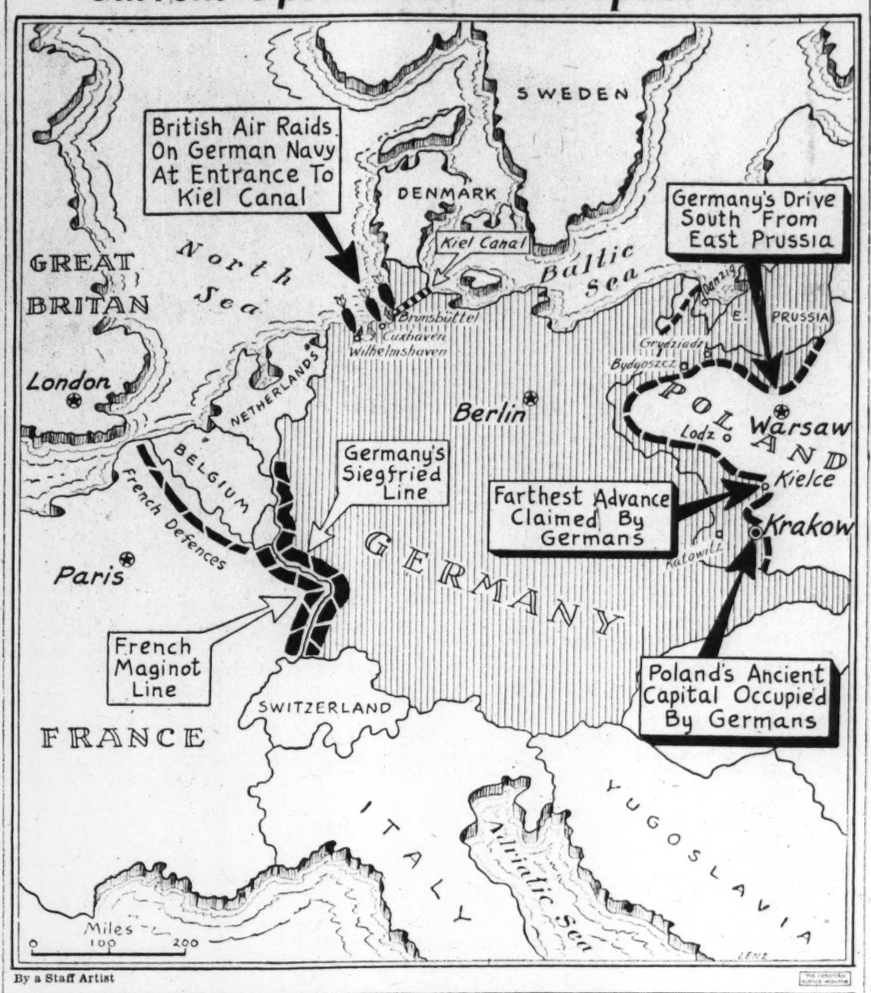
Most of the activity appeared to be confined to the point at which the French believe the Siegried Line is weaker than the Maginot —between the Rhine and the Moselle.

The Maginot fortifications take an almost right angle turn from the north near Strasbourg and run northwestward toward Thionville and to a point near the junction of the French, German, and Luxemburg borders.

The French always have contended that the German line in this section was built on less favorable ground than the Maginot, which zig-zags underground, the product of costly construction since the World War.

However, the Siegfried Line, even if less favored than the Maginot, is still a formidable military factor if the French leave their underground fastnesses to cross interlying territory studded with German gun replacements staggered in some places to a depth of 30 miles into Germany.

Current Operations in European War



By a Staff Artist

French Claim Local Gains; War at Sea

(Continued from Page 1)

Berlin, all returning safely to their bases."

Official Berlin quarters emphatically denied the German Capital had been raided, saying it was impossible that even high-flying scouting planes could have made exploratory flights without detection. Neutral observers said there had been no air alarms in Berlin.

Polish troops were concentrated on a 20-mile line from Ciechanow to Plonsk, 35 miles northwest of Warsaw. The radio said they were holding fast.

It was learned that Germany had closed its frontier with Hungary, as well as the Slovak-Hungarian frontier, yesterday. Up to the present there has been a limited train service operated from Budapest to Vienna and from Budapest to Bratislava, the Slovak Capital.

Warsaw dispatches coming via Budapest, which still have to be verified, stated that the German Army, after a rapid advance from the North, was shelling the Capital, while airplanes conducted continual raids.

Britain Unifies Army

Co-ordination of the British armed forces into a single unified army has been announced by the Ministry of Information.

All units of the regular Army, territorial Army, militia, and other auxiliary forces have been merged through important changes in administration.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg, hitherto Director General of the Territorial Army, was appointed adjutant of the British field forces. The Deputy Director General, Maj. Gen. Sir John Brown, was named Deputy Adjutant General in the War Office.

The Duke of Gloucester, the King's brother, was appointed to serve as chief liaison officer to the British field force.

The German Supreme Army Command announced today advances into Poland on the eastern front.

These included the capture of Kielce, about 100 miles south of Warsaw, and within 50 miles of Sandomierz, seat of the Polish arms industry, and the capture of about 10,000 prisoners in the Corridor and elsewhere in northern Poland.

A German communiqué states:

"Forces pushing from the south and west toward Krakow drove the enemy back into this town. The eastern Upper Silesia industrial region is in German hands.

"Forces which crossed to the eastern embankment of the Vistula near Kulm and Grudziadz and continued in pursuit of the defeated enemy.

"Troops from East Prussia, advancing via Mlawa, took Cichanow. There the hard-pressed opponent is retreating southward.

"On Sept. 5 there were no air raids anywhere on German territory."

French "Advances"

Meanwhile the French General Staff announced that "local advances" had been made toward the Saar by its armies pressing against Germany's Siegfried Line.

The attacks were reported officially to be concentrated on the northeast frontier, where the German Saar Basin lies between the Rhine and Moselle Rivers.

That 100-mile front is the most accessible to French forces, with no river barrier in the no-man's-land between France's Maginot Line and Germany's Siegfried Line.

Confirming the Paris reports was a Reuters, British News Agency message today saying that newspaper correspondents at Luxemburg and Basel reported a heavy artillery duel between the Maginot and Siegfried Lines.

Firing lasted all night in the Moselle region, they said.

Air raid alarms continued both in Paris and London. The Ministry of Information announced this afternoon that British anti-aircraft batteries and fighting planes had repulsed enemy bombers which attempted to raid the East Coast of England early today.

No Bombs Dropped

The first air raid attempt on Britain came at about 6:40 a. m. But the German bombers were driven off, it was announced, before any bombs could be dropped.

The "all clear" signal was sounded at 9:05 a. m. Apparently no raiders came on the Essex side of the Thames River.

Shortly after the alarm anti-aircraft firing started along the East Coast and it was presumed that an enemy raid was being made.

Squadrons of British fighters passed over the towns, and the sound of machine-gun fire could be plainly heard. No raiding planes could be seen here, but the sky was filled with smoke from bursting shells.

The alarm was the third in London since war was declared. When the sirens sounded a warning all busses and surface cars stopped, but underground and other trains continued.

There was no sign of panic as passengers, with gas masks slung over their shoulders, left the busses and cars in orderly fashion and went to places of safety. Inside the raid shelters the crowd chatted cheerfully and discussed the war news of the day.

They stated that the Polish radio had interrupted a concert program late today to appeal to all citizens to report to the nearest police station with spades to dig trenches around Warsaw. The broadcast said all manpower was needed.

Great Britain, meanwhile, reported a series of events in the offensive against German war and merchant vessels.

A communiqué from the Ministry of Information said British forces in the Atlantic had destroyed three German ships "which might have been converted into armed raiders."

At the same time, it was announced bombing raids Sept. 4 by the Royal Air Force on two German battleships at the entrance to the Kiel Canal had turned out to be "even more successful than was originally reported."

The communiqué also said that "several British merchant vessels had been "attacked or sunk" by German submarines.

A brief communiqué issued by the Admiralty announced the crew of 50 of the Carl Fritzen, one of the German ships to go down, was saved. Names of the other ships were not available immediately.

At least two German vessels were prepared for an attempt to dodge British vessels off Buenos Aires in an effort to reach Germany.

The freighter Gonzenheim entered the Rio Plata River and headed toward the ocean. The freighter Anatolia sailed from Rosario toward Hamburg with a cargo of cereals.

The British sea attack was coordinated with successive aerial "raids" in which a total of 9,000,000 leaflets were scattered on German industrial areas. The leaflets said the war was not against the Germans, but against their Nazi leadership, and urged them to "get rid of Hitler."

Liner Inn Sunk

A dispatch from Belem, Brazil, states that the North German-Lloyd liner Inn which sailed from Belem for Hamburg Aug. 25 was today sunk in mid-Atlantic. The announcement added no details.

Attaches of the North German-Lloyd offices said the Inn carried a crew of 30 men. It was built with accommodations for passengers, but officials said they did not believe any were aboard when it sailed.

Nazi Police Watch Slovaks

BRATISLAVIA, Slovakia, Sept. 6 (AP)—Observers here assert that Slovak resentment against German military rule is being stifled only by fear of the Gestapo, Nazi secret police.

The Hlinka Guard, semi-military arm of the single Slovak Party, has been merged with the Gestapo and an undisclosed number of Slovaks have been arrested.

There was no cheering as Slovaks solemnly boarded troop trains for the front. Unofficial but well informed sources expressed belief that the Slovaks were being placed between German first and third lines to prevent desertions.

The most ardent supporters of the Slovakia separatist movement in the days of the Czechoslovak republic appear dismayed by present conditions in view of Adolf Hitler's guarantee of independence.

U. S. Veterans Volunteer

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP)—Officials of the French Department of the American Legion have announced that since Sept. 1 more than 300 Americans had offered their services to France in her war with Germany.

After a meeting of the department's executive council, officials said an ambulance section comprising 19 cars donated by United States citizens and manned by American volunteers would report soon to the French Army.

It was reported that over 90 per cent of the Americans volunteering for service were veterans of the World War.

Officials Flee From Warsaw; Roads Clogged With Refugees

WARSAW, Sept. 6 (AP) — The Polish Government was reported to have left the capital last night, leaving behind only skeleton staffs.

Several hundred thousand residents remained of the normal 1,300,000 population—many of them because of lack of money with which to leave, others because they had turned back in despair from highways choked with horses, autos, carts, bicycles, and plodding, bundle-laden pedestrians.

United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., whose home was bombed Sunday, left with his family and staff, as did all other embassy and legation staffs.

[Budapest diplomatic sources said the Government was setting up headquarters at Lublin, 90 miles southeast of Warsaw, and that the U. S. Embassy staff had gone to Luck, 200 miles southeast of the capital.]

The official exodus added to the confusion since no one left at the War Office was authorized to give out information. The press gave no hint of what was going on.

The jubiliation with which Warsaw greeted the entry of Great Britain and France into the war as Polish allies vanished yesterday under the rain of Nazi bombs. There remained a stubborn determination to hang on, but all exhilaration of spirit had disappeared with the certainty that the German advance was stabbing nearer and nearer.

All efforts toward normal conduct of affairs was dropped yesterday. Taxis disappeared from the streets and other cars became scarce. Street car service was curtailed.

People carrying bundles began moving toward the suburbs, the straggling vanguard of a dismayed citizenry that clogged all roads south and east before nightfall. Automobiles and even horses could be obtained only at a premium. Gasoline was almost unobtainable.

Germans Close to Warsaw

BUDAPEST, Sept 6 (AP) — Diplomatic dispatches from Poland pictured Warsaw today as a city blasted by German artillery fire and scourged by incessant air raids, with German infantry pushing rapidly nearer through shattered Polish defenses.

A swift thrust from the north had put the Nazis within artillery range of the capital and precipitated the evacuation of the Government and thousands of Warsaw's residents, the dispatches said.

Staffs of foreign embassies and legations fled with the Polish officials, who set up new quarters at Lublin, 90 miles southeast of Warsaw.

The United States Ambassador, Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., whose home was bombed by a German plane Sunday, was reported to have been the last American to leave. An Embassy employee of unspecified nationality remained to guard American property and archives while the Ambassador, his family and staff went to Luck, 200 miles southeast of Warsaw.

Allies Strong in Ideals

LONDON, Sept. 6 — In response to a message sent to President Lebrun of the French Republic, King George has received his reply as follows:

"I thank you for the message you have been so kind as to send me at this solemn occasion in the destiny of our two countries, united once more in defense of their honor and their freedom. The British people are making ready as they did 25 years ago in the reign of your august father to engage side by side with the French people in a most noble undertaking — the resistance to one of the most hateful acts of aggression recorded in history. In the name of France, I salute the British people with emotion. The ideal which inspires France and Great Britain and their confidence in the strength of their union will make them invincible."

Confident in 'Right'

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain telegraphed to Premier Edouard Daladier of France yesterday that he was confident "right will prevail"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

in the conflict with Germany. The text of the telegram follows:

"At this time, when Great Britain and France are renewing their comradeship in arms to resist aggression and defend the cause of honorable feeling among nations, I send to you, and through you to the French people, the cordial greetings of the people of this country.

"Our hopes of peace which we sought so strenuously to preserve have been shattered by the wanton attack on Poland. Now, side by side, we both take up arms with the sure knowledge that no nations have ever entered a war in a juster cause. I am confident that the sacrifices which we are prepared to make will not be in vain and that the right will prevail."

King Visits Air Force

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—King George, wearing the uniform of Marshal of the Royal Air Force, visited the secret headquarters of the R. A. F. fighter command today, it was officially announced.

'Humane Warfare' Pledged

LONDON, Sept. 5—Pledge to wage a "humane war" and to renounce air and land bombardment of civilian areas was made by the British and French Governments in a joint declaration to that effect issued Sept. 3.

The declaration stated that the two powers renounced air and land bombardments of civilian areas. "Should war be forced upon them," says the declaration, the two Governments "solemnly and publicly affirm their intention" to "spare civilian populations and to preserve in every way possible those monuments to human achievement which are treasured in all civilized countries."

The two Governments went on to commend the appeal of President Roosevelt to the same effect. They stated that they had already instructed their commanders of armed forces regarding the new humane war technique. "As regards the use of naval forces, including submarines," the declaration continues, "the two Governments will abide strictly by the rules laid down in the submarine protocol of 1936, which have been accepted by nearly all civilized nations. Furthermore, they will employ only their aircraft against merchant shipping at sea, in conformity with the recognized rules applicable to the exercise of maritime belligerent rights by warships."

The declaration then proceeds to renounce the use of poison gas or bacteriological methods of warfare.

Many Groups Urge Neutral Revision

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—The most telling element as concerns American neutrality has been furnished "by what has just happened on the high seas in the sinking of the Canadian liner Athenia," in the judgment of Maurice Leon, international lawyer.

"As the evidence accumulates that it involved deliberate murder of civilians by a U-boat acting precisely in the way U-boats acted during what must now be called the first World War," he said, "the words that come to mind are 'spurlos versenkt' [to sink leaving no trace], the German policy in those days which has again come to life. As the torpedo struck, shells were fired, apparently aimed to destroy the ship's wireless and prevent a successful SOS.

"This should bring home to every thinking American what to expect in case those from whom the U-boat in question took its orders should prevail in this new World War."

Naval and military experts and experienced students of foreign affairs here today reiterated their stand for modification of the Neutrality Act to open American supply channels to England and France.

It was recalled that when applied to Spain, the act turned out to be less a neutrality guarantee than an aid to the Franco revolutionists and that, while not applied to the Japanese-Chinese war for lack of declaration that this was a war, American policy ended by favoring the Japanese, who were able to get their supplies by more direct routes.

The widely held opinion appeared to be that with the German Army and the British and French naval and military forces the three great factors in the war, the present law was unneutral, since it served to neutralize the effectiveness of the British Navy and French Army while giving a substantial accretion of power to the German Army.

"If we were doing what we could to furnish Germany with a navy, it would be the equivalent of what this statute is," this view held. "Repeal of the statute and going back to the common law of nations is the only real neutrality."

Raids of Pamphlets

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Ministry of Information announced last night that planes of the Royal Air Force had dropped 3,000,000 additional pamphlet appeals to the German people in extensive reconnaisance flights over the coal and iron ore districts of the Ruhr.

The planes, the Ministry said, returned safely without having been engaged by German pursuit planes. On a previous such propaganda raid, 6,000,000 leaflets were reported dropped.

Gandhi for Britain

BOMBAY (AP) — Mohandas Gandhi told Lord Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, that his sympathies are with Great Britain and France in their war against Germany. The Indian leader disclosed that he had written a personal letter to Adolf Hitler appealing for peace.

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Britain Begins 'Economic War' To Curb Germany's Imports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 6 — Britain turned with full force today to the intensely important task of prosecuting an "economic war."

The Ministry of Information today announced that the newly formed "Ministry of Economic Warfare" will correspond broadly to the Ministry of Blockade set up during the last war.

Economic warfare, the bulletin declares, must be regarded as a vital offensive arm and activities of the Ministry will therefore be of widest scope. At the same time every effort will be made to take account of the legitimate trading needs of neutral countries.

It is further pointed out that the Ministry of Economic Warfare must be regarded as a vital offensive arm and economic warfare has not been established hastily. The task of building up the necessary organization has been in progress during the past years. A complete staff has been drawn from the Civil Service and expert circles in the City and elsewhere were earmarked months ago.

The bulletin adds that the Ministry of Economic Warfare will work in the closest touch with the corresponding French authorities, and in order to obtain the necessary liaison an expert French delegation led by M. Paul Moran has arrived in London and is already working in the Ministry.

Blockade Is First Step

The normal procedure in carrying on economic warfare which it is presumed, will be followed in the present instance, involves establishment of a blockade of the German North Sea coast. In the last war this was made effective by a cordon from Scotland to Norway.

One of the great difficulties facing Mr. Ronald Hibbert Cross, newly appointed Minister of Economic Warfare, is to prevent contraband goods reaching Germany while not causing unnecessary difficulties for neutral states within the blockaded zone, particularaly Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark, all of whose ports are inside this area.

While, as the bulletin says, it is not desired or intended to prevent these states obtaining all classes of goods legitimately needed for their own use the utmost care will certainly be taken to see that as little as possible of goods for the prosecution of Herr Hitler's war aims goes through neutral countries into Germany.

This necessitates some action, though obviously not a blockade, to watch imports into Germany through Mediterranean countries.

Germany Needs Supplies

Investigations carried out here recently show that of some 40 commodities needed for the prosecution of war, Germany produces more than normal requirements of only four, namely, coal, potash, magnesite, and sugar. The output of potatoes is approximately sufficient. Chief deficiencies are in iron ore, copper, tin, nickel, phosphates, and oil in the mineral section, and wool, cotton, rubber, jute, hemp, and fats in agricultural articles.

Oil is regarded as one of the most vital of these, and reliable estimates say synthetic production of oil from coal now gives Germany about one third of its peacetime needs, or say one ninth of wartime requirements which it is assumed would be at least three times as great.

Unless supplies can be brought across Russia from Baku to Leningrad and transhipped thence to a German Baltic port, the only source of supply open to Germany is Rumania. Total Rumanian exports are about equal to Germany's peacetime imports. But Russia now uses nearly all the oil it produces and about 90 per cent of the Rumanian output is controlled by foreign firms, chiefly Anglo-Dutch, but including also American, French, Belgian, and Italian interests.

Iron Ore From Lapland

Regarding iron ore, Germany produces perhaps 35 per cent of its own requirements. Of imports nearly half come from Swedish mines in Lapland.

The bulk of Germany's copper comes from sources outside Europe. Yugoslavia has some which, however, is mainly produced by the French-owned company, Les Mines de Bor. The U. S. S. R., though a large producer, is at present an importer.

Germany also has no domestic resources of tin and is believed to be in the same position regarding nickel, but no statistics regarding the latter have been published since 1935.

Textile Substitutes Used

In the sphere of agricultural products Germany produces about 25 per cent of peacetime requirements of textile fibers, thanks mainly to the development of synthetics like rayon and staple fiber. Rubber, except for the output of "buna" which in 1938 was between 20,000 and 40,000 tons, must all come from abroad. Imports in 1938 were some 180,000 tons, and in the past few months large additional supplies have been procured, so it is thought probable that unused stocks are very large.

Regarding fats, Germany produces 85 per cent of its own requirements of butter, and both the domestic output and imports have increased since 1933. Both whale oil and oil seeds must come from abroad. The former could be obtained from Norway unless steps are taken to prevent it. Oil seeds come in the main from tropical Africa and India or the Far East. The volume of Germany's oil seed imports in terms of oil content is about six times as great as butter imports.

In view of these facts experts consider that the two most vital items on the economic front are Swedish iron ore and Rumanian oil which can reach Germany through the Baltic and along the Danube, respectively.

But even if these two commodities reach Germany in increasing instead of diminishing quanties, no doubts are felt here that economic warfare will in the end succeed in making further prosecution of war extremely difficult.

Few Americans Touring Russia When War Came

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP)—About 350 tourists were in Russia when the war began, it is estimated. Almost all were in Moscow. Only a few were Americans. Approximately half were English.

There were many Scandinavians, some Latvians, and Lithuanians. Eighty tourists, mostly English, planned to leave Leningrad on a Soviet steamer, presumably for London, but it was believed they would be dropped off in Finland or Stockholm.

British subjects of military age are flying to London from Moscow by way of Stockholm. Planes leaving are over-crowded.

Britain Fills New Posts in War Cabinet

Wide World; © Russell, London

Modern Warfare Demands Streamlined Government—Hence Britain's Moves

(1) Mr. Ronald Hibbert Cross, new Minister of Economic Warfare, formerly Government whip in Parliament and a Lord of the Treasury; (2) Lord MacMillan, Minister of Information, a prominent lawyer of Scotland; (3) Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security; (4) Sir Thomas Inskip, Lord Chancellor.

Wide World Radiophoto

Reading King George's War Proclamation Before Royal Exchange, London

Why Britain Is in War

(Continued from Page 1)

for an instant sanction war on behalf of strange nations on the other side of Europe.

This last was for years the really decisive argument of the non-interventionists. About a year ago this writer was present at a small gathering of members of Parliament, former Cabinet ministers, a present Cabinet Minister, a newspaper proprietor, and writers. An overwhelming majority took strongly the view that no British Government could ever face the risk of war in order to resist Japan in Manchuria or China, Italy in Abyssinia, or Germany in the Rhineland, or Austria, or Czechoslovakia; that isolationist opinion in British would simply have destroyed a British Government proposing to go to war on behalf of a small state on the other side of Europe. On this point the whole group, with possible two exceptions, had no doubts whatever; it was completely positive, certain, dogmatic.

"Revolution" Came Quickly

And that overwhelming majority of representative, informed Englishmen, so positive, so certain, so dogmatic, were of course completely wrong, or the British public did not really know how it would feel and act when aggression had reached a certain stage. For when Prime Minister Chamberlain gave his guarantee to Poland—so infinitely more dangerous than any guarantee he could have given to Manchuria or Abyssinia — the whole nation accepted it without demur. "The revolution" of policy was accomplished from one day to another.

In his statement of Aug. 24 the Foreign Secretary, Viscount Halifax said: "We have tried to make it clear by word and deed that we are prepared to assist those countries which feel their independence immediately threatened and are ready to defend their freedom . . . that is why we gave our undertaking to Poland. . . . In failing to uphold the liberties of others we run great risks of betraying the principle of liberty itself, and with it our own freedom and independence."

The principle of conduct to which Lord Halifax has referred is one which this present writer has often attempted to define in some such terms as these:

That unless we are prepared to defend the law against violence when others are the victims it will be impossible to defend ourselves when we are the victims; that this obligation to defend the weak as against the strong is not affected by the fact that the weak may be wrong and the strong right, for if once we admit the right of the stronger party to a dispute to become its judge we launch an anti-social competition for power as the instrument of judgment which must make peace, order, and civilization impossible; that the basis of all civilization, all organized society, is this organization of collective power against violence.

The Future of Civilization

Will a victory of Britain and France mean a victory for that constitutional principle, so that henceforth it will be evident to aggressors that they will have to meet not merely the power of their intended victim, but the power of a large part of civilization? If that is indeed the principle for which our countries are fighting and it triumphs, then their triumph will in a very exact sense save civilization; will help the world to end that anarchy, that absence in the international field of all law against violence which lies at the root of war; will give to force in the international field the office which it has within nations—the office of withstanding violence by collective defense of the victim so that law and reason may prevail.

But that triumph depends upon a condition which should be of especial interest to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, the condition namely of believing deeply that this is indeed the purpose of our arms. If we think that the mere defeat of Germany will of itself give us peace we shall, of course, fail, for we defeated Germany 21 years ago and that defeat and our victory has not given peace. That costly victory proved futile because afterward although each was willing to use force to defend himself, we were not willing to use it to defend law when others and not ourselves happened to be the victim of its violation. If as result of this war we are brought to realize that only so can force be made an instrument of peace, security, and justice, and the lesson is carried to the world, then our agonies will not have been in vain.

Weygand Takes Lead For French in East

DAMASCUS, Syria (AP) — Gen. Maxime Weygand was named Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the eastern Mediterranean, as the territory was declared in a state of siege.

Police handed over all their authority to the military forces.

War's Cost Is Found to Fall on Everyone

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—What is the cost of war, and who pays?

Most economists and statisticians bog down in trying to give pat answers, but the World War studies resulted in such figures as these:

1—One estimate places the cost at $275,000,000,000, based mostly on actual outlays of governments. This is about 40 per cent more than the entire estimated national wealth of the United States in 1914.

2—Other estimates, trying to calculate such intangible factors as destruction of property and fatalities, reach figures commonly used only in astronomy. One figure amounts to $1,000,000 a minute for the duration of hostilities, or a total of $2,246,400,000,000.

And as for who pays? Most economists say almost everybody. In the last World War, England expanded its national debt by $34,000,000,000, the United States by $24,000,000,000.

Paring Down Currencies

Other major powers wiped out the bulk of their war debts by depreciation of currencies. England finally came to a partial depreciation in 1931, and the United States cut the gold content of the dollar about 40 per cent in 1933.

But Germany's currency was permitted to depreciate until it was worth nothing, and obligations based on it were valueless.

France's internal debt rose by 190,000,000,000 francs during the war, but the franc dropped from 19.3 cents in 1914 to an average of 7 cents in 1920, and currently, on the basis of the old gold dollar, it is only about 1½ cents.

As currencies depreciate, when they are depreciated on a grand scale as in France, prices rise by a more or less corresponding amount. So measured in the goods of life, the money is worth less. Therefore, the buying power or actual worth of fixed investments such as bonds and savings accounts becomes a fraction of what it was.

That is one way of getting rid of debt, and that is the way most of the countries in the last World War got out from under their debts.

Burden on the Thrifty

Another way of course is outright default. Remember some $14,000,000,000, principal and interest, of war debts owed the United States?

But let us say currency depreciation, or inflation, is the favorite method. Who pays then? The thrifty, say the economists, the big middle class of persons who have saved, put their money away conservatively, in best bonds and savings accounts. And usually almost everybody suffers too, because the cost of living is likely to rise much faster than wages and salaries.

Then, of course, there are the profits of war. Many big fortunes built by war are still extant, more or less. Others have been wiped out by the slumps which came in 1921, and the early 1930's.

A preponderant part of the expenditure of war goes not into things like homes, highways and parks that are useful. It is shot away, used to destroy wealth, economists explain.

Rising prices represent more dollars, say, per bushel of wheat, not more wheat. The price level in the United States more than doubled between 1914 and 1920, rising about 130 per cent. The National Industrial Conference Board estimates the national wealth of the United States in 1914 at $192,000,000,000, and in 1920 at $488,700,000,000, up about 150 per cent. So it appears the major part of the rise was because the dollar would buy less, and the wealth was worth more dollars. It did not represent so much more goods.

F. A. Pearson and the late G. F. Warren of Cornell, in their study, "Prices," estimate that actual physical production per capita in the United States, actually increased only about 10 per cent from 1914 to 1920.

So Many Offer Help To Canada in War, Files Are Flooded

OTTAWA (CP)—The National Defense Department has so many offers of services from Canadian citizens that it cannot even begin to read them. Officials estimate the number of communications runs to thousands. All offers, it is understood, have been placed on file.

TORONTO (CP)—Harry Baldwin, who as Henrich Boediwein served under Herman Göring, today's No. 2 man in the Reich, in the German Air Force in the World War, has registered with the comrades of the Royal Air Force Association, an organization of war-time aviators listing men available for service.

Mr. Baldwin changed his name when he applied for naturalization and expects to receive his final papers within a week. He has been in Canada for 10 years.

Expressing a willingness to do everything in his power to help Canada, Mr. Baldwin asked only that he be excused from fighting against the Germans.

Germans Interned In Hong Kong Camp

HONG KONG (AP)—More than 100 Germans of military age were imprisoned behind barbed-wire in an internment camp, and all German commercial concerns were closed, as the result of war between Britain and Germany. Under police guard, members of the German Consulate staff were ready to leave this British Crown Colony for Manila.

Among those interned were numerous German Jewish exiles, Austrians and Czechs. Authorities declared it was necessary to investigate all German nationals before relaxing wartime restrictions. German women and children were permitted to remain at home.

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Text of President Roosevelt's Proclamation of United States Neutrality

Wartime Rules Are Laid Down For Guidance of Belligerents

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Here is the text of the neutrality proclamation issued yesterday by President Roosevelt:

Proclaiming the neutrality of the United States in the war between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation

Whereas a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand;

And whereas the United States is on terms of friendship and amity with the contending powers, and with the persons inhabitating their several dominions; and whereas there are nationals of the United States residing within the territories or dominions of each of the said belligerents, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein; and whereas there are nationals of each of the said belligerents residing within the territory of jurisdiction of the United States, and carrying on commerce, trade, or other business or pursuits therein; and whereas the laws the treaties of the United States, without interfering with the free expression of opinion and sympathy, nevertheless impose upon all persons who may be within their territory and jurisdiction the duty of an impartial neutrality during the existence of this contest.

And whereas it is the duty of a neutral government not to permit or suffer the making of its territory or territorial waters subservient to the purposes of war;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States and of its citizens and of persons within its territory and jurisdiction, and to enforce its laws and treaties, and in order that all persons, being warned of the general tenor of the laws and treaties of the United States in this behalf, and of the law of nations, may thus be prevented from any violation of the same, do hereby declare and proclaim that by certain provisions of the Act approved on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, commonly known as the "Penal Code of the United States" and of the Act approved on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1917, the following acts are forbidden to be done, under severe penalties, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, to wit:

No Service With Belligerents

1. Accepting and exercising a commission to serve one of the said belligerents by land or by sea against an opposing belligerent.

2. Enlisting or entering into the service of a belligerent as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any ship of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

3. Hiring or retaining another person to enlist or enter himself in the service of a belligerent as a soldier, or as a marine, or seaman on board of any ship of war, letter of marque, or privateer.

4. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted as aforesaid.

5. Hiring another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid.

6. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States to be enlisted as aforesaid.

7. Retaining another person to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be entered into service as aforesaid. (But the said Act of the 4th day of March, A. D. 1909, as amended by the Act of the 15th day of June, A. D. 1917, is not to be construed to extend to a citizen or subject of a belligerent, who, being transiently within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall, on board of any ship of war, which, at the time of its arrival within the jurisdiction of the United States, was fitted and equipped as such ship of war, enlist or enter himself or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same belligerent, who is transiently within the jurisdiction of the United States, to enlist or enter himself, to serve such belligerent on board such ship of war, if the United States shall then be at peace with such belligerent.)

8. Fitting out and arming, or attempting to fit out and arm, or procuring to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly being concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any ship or vessel with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of one of the said belligerents to cruise, or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of an opposing belligerent.

9. Issuing or delivering a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any ship or vessel to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid.

10. Increasing or augmenting, or procuring to be increased or augmented, or knowingly being concerned in increasing or augmenting, the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel, which at the time of her arrival within the jurisdiction of the United States was a ship of war, cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of a belligerent, or belonging to a national thereof, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by the addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war.

11. Knowingly beginning or setting on foot or providing or preparing a means for or furnishing the money for, or taking part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from the territory or jurisdiction of the United States against the territory or dominion of a belligerent.

12. Despatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any vessel, domestic or foreign, which is about to carry to a warship, tender, or supply ship of a belligerent any fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, despatches, or information shipped or received on board within the jurisdiction of the United States.

13. Despatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any armed vessel owned wholly or in part by American citizens, or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the jurisdiction of the United States as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, and which is to be employed to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of a belligerent nation, or which will be sold or delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, having left that jurisdiction, upon the high seas.

Applies as Well to Ships

14. Despatching from the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, any vessel built, armed, or equipped as a ship of war, or converted from a private vessel into a ship of war (other than one which has entered the jurisdiction of the United States as a public vessel), with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to any agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or where there is reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States.

15. Taking, or attempting or conspiring to take, or authorizing the taking of any vessel out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States in violation of the said act of the 15th day of June, A. D. 1917, as set forth in the preceding paragraphs numbered 11 to 14 inclusive.

16. Leaving or attempting to leave the jurisdiction of the United States by a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent who shall have been interned within the jurisdiction of the United States in accordance with the law of nations, or leaving or attempting to leave the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been allowed, without permission from the proper official of the United States in charge, or wilfully overstaying a leave of absence granted by such official.

17. Aiding or enticing any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed.

No Delivery of Ships to Belligerents

And I do hereby further declare and proclaim that any frequenting and use of the waters within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States by the vessels of a belligerent, whether public ships or privateers for the purpose of preparing for hostile operations, or as posts of observation upon the ships of war of privateers or merchant vessels of an opposing belligerent must be regarded as unfriendly and offensive, and in violation of that neutrality which it is the determination of this Government to observe; and to the end that the hazard and inconvenience of such apprehended practices may be avoided, I further proclaim and declare that from and after the fifth day of September instant, and so long as this proclamation shall be in effect, no ship of war or privateer of any belligerent shall be permitted to make use of any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States as a station or place of resort for any warlike purpose or for the purpose of obtaining warlike equipment; no privateer of a belligerent shall be permitted to depart from any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; and no ship of war of a belligerent shall be permitted to sail out or leave any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States from which a vessel of an opposing belligerent (whether the same shall be a ship of war or a merchant ship) shall have previously departed, until after the expriation of at least 24 hours from the departure of such last mentioned vessel beyond the jurisdiction of the United States.

Will Not Harbor Belligerent Ships

If any ship of war of a belligerant shall, after the time this notification takes effect, be found in, or shall enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, such vessel shall not be permitted to remain in such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters more than 24 hours, except in case of stress of weather, or for delay in receiving supplies or repairs, or when detained by the United States; in any of which cases the authorities of the port, or of the nearest port (as the case may be), shall require her to put to sea as soon as the cause of the delay is at an end, unless within the preceding 24 hours a vessel, whether ship of war or merchant ship of an opposing belligerant, shall have departed therefrom, in which case the time limited for the departure of such ship of war shall be extended so far as may be necessary to secure an interval of not less than 24 hours between such departure and that of any ship of war or merchant ship of an opposing belligerent which may have previously quit the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters.

Some Exceptions Specified

Vessels used exclusively for scientific, religious, or philanthropic purposes are exempted from the foregoing provisions as to the length of time ships of war may remain in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

The maximum number of ships of war belonging to a belligerant and its allies which may be in one of the ports, harbors, or roadsteads subject to the jurisdiction of the United States simultaneously shall be three.

When ships of war of opposing belligerents are present simultaneously in the same port, harbor, roadstead or waters, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, the one entering first shall depart first, unless she is in such condition as to warrant extending her stay. In any case the ship which arrived later has the right to notify the other through the competent local authority that within 24 hours she will leave such port, harbor, roadstead, or waters, the one first entering, however, having the right to depart within that time. If the one first entering leaves, the notifying ship must observe the prescribed interval of 24 hours. If a delay beyond 24 hours from the time of arrival is granted, the termination of the cause of delay will be considered the time of arrival in deciding the right of priority in departing.

Vessels of a belligerent shall not be permitted to depart successively from any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States at such intervals as will delay the departure of a ship of war of an opposing belligerent from such ports, harbors, roadsteads, or waters for more than 24 hours beyond her desired time of sailing. If, however, the departure of several ships of war and merchant ships of opposing belligerents from the same port, harbor, roadstead, or waters is involved, the order of their departure therefrom shall be so arranged as to afford the opportunity of leaving alternatively to the vessels of the opposing belligerents, and to cause the least detention consistent with the objects of this proclamation.

Ship's Radios Banned—May Be Sealed

All belligerent vessels shall refrain from use of their radio and signal apparatus while in the harbors, ports, roadsteads, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, except for calls of distress and communications connected with safe navigation or arrangements for the arrival of the vessel within, or departure from, such harbors, ports, roadsteads, or waters, or passage through such waters; provided that such communications will not be of direct material aid to the belligerent in the conduct of military operations against an opposing belligerent. The radio of belligerent merchant vessels may be sealed by the authorities of the United States, and such seals shall not be broken within the jurisdiction of the United States except by proper authority of the United States.

No ship of war of a belligerent shall be permitted while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to take in any supplies except provisions and such other things as may be requisite for the subsistence of her crew in amounts necessary to bring such supplies to her peace standard, and except such fuel, lubricants, and feed water only as may be sufficient, with that already on board, to carry such vessel, if without any sail power, to the nearest port of her own country; or in case a vessel is rigged to go under sail, and may also be propelled by machinery, then half the quantity of fuel, lubricants, and feed water which she would be entitled to have on board, if dependent upon propelling machinery alone, and no fuel, lubricants, or feed water shall be again supplied to any such ship of war in the same or any other port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States until after the expiration of three months from the time when such fuel, lubricants and feed water may have been last supplied to her within waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The amounts of fuel, lubricants, and feed water allowable under the above provisions shall be based on the economical speed of the vessel, plus an allowance of thirty per centum for eventualities.

Only Essential Repairs Permitted

No ship of war of a belligerent shall be permitted, while in any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to make repairs beyond those that are essential to render the vessel seaworthy and which in no degree constitute an increase in her military strength. Repairs shall be made without delay. Damages which are found to have been produced by the enemy's fire shall in no case be repaired.

No ship of war of a belligerent shall effect repairs or receive fuel, lubricants, feed water, or provisions within the jurisdiction of the United States without written authorization of the proper authorities of the United States. Before such authorization will be issued, the commander of the vessel shall furnish to such authorities a written declaration, duly signed by such commander, stating the date, port, and amounts of supplies last received in the jurisdiction of the United States, the amounts of fuel, lubricants, feed water, and provisions on board, the port to which the vessel is proceeding, the economical speed of the vessel, the rate of consumption of fuel, lubricants, and feed water at such speed, and the amount of each class of supplies desired. If repairs are desired, a similar declaration shall be furnished stating the cause of the damage and the nature of the repairs. In either case, a certificate shall be included to the effect that the desired services are in accord with the rules of the United States in that behalf.

No agency of the United States Government shall, directly or indirectly, provide supplies nor effect repairs to a belligerent ship of war.

No vessel of a belligerent shall exercise the right of search within the waters under the jurisdiction of the United States, nor shall prizes be taken by belligerent vessels within such waters. Subject to any applicable treaty provisions in force, prizes captured by belligerent vessels shall not enter any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters under the jurisdiction of the United States except in case of unseaworthiness, stress of weather, or want of fuel or provisions; when the cause has disappeared, the prize must leave immediately, and if a prize captured by a belligerent vessel enters any port, harbor, roadstead, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States for any other reason than on account of unseaworthiness, stress of weather, or want of fuel or provisions, or fails to leave as soon as the circumstances which justified the entrance are at an end, the prize with its officers and crew will be released and the prize crew will be interned. A belligerent prize court can not be set up on territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States or on a vessel in the ports, harbors, roadsteads, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

Applies to All Nationals of the U. S.

The provisions of this proclamation pertaining to ships of war shall apply equally to any vessel operating under public control for hostile or military purposes.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the statutes and the treaties of the United States and the law of nations alike require that no person, within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, shall take part, directly or indirectly, in the said war, but shall remain at peace with all the said belligerents, and shall maintain a strict and impartial neutrality.

And I do further declare and proclaim that the provisions of this proclamation shall apply to the Canal Zone except in so far as such provisions may be specifically modified by a proclamation or proclamations issued for the Canal Zone.

And I do hereby enjoin all nationals of the United States, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, to observe the laws thereof, and to commit no act contrary to the provisions of the said statutes or treaties or in violation of the law of nations in that behalf.

And I do hereby give notice that all nationals of the United States and others who may claim the protection of this Government, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril, and they can in no wise obtain any protection from the Government of the United States against the consequences of their misconduct.

This proclamation shall continue in full force and effect unless and until modified, revoked or otherwise terminated, pursuant to law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of September in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

(Seal) By the President: Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Arms Embargo Solidifies Neutrality Proclamation

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's proclamation invoking the Arms Embargo Section of the Neutrality Act:

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Whereas Section 1 of the joint resolution of Congress approved May 1, 1937, provides in part as follows:

"Whenever the President shall find that there exists a state of war between, or among, two or more foreign states, the President shall proclaim such fact, and it shall thereafter be unlawful to export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States to any belligerent state named in such proclamation, or to any neutral state for transshipment to, or for the use of, any such belligerent state."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that

"The President shall, from time to time by proclamation, definitely enumerate the arms, ammunition, and implements of war, the export of which is prohibited by this section. The arms, ammunitoin, and implements of war so enumerated shall include those enumerated in the President's proclamation Numbered 2163, of April 10, 1936, but shall not include raw materials or any other articles or materials not of the same general character as those enumerated in the said proclamation, and in the convention for the supervision of the international trade in arms and ammunition and in implements of war, signed at Geneva June 17, 1925."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that:

Heavy Fine and Imprisonment

"Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall export, or attempt to export, or cause to be exported, arms, ammunition, or implements of war from the United States shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both, and the property, vessel, or vehicle containing the same shall be subject to the provisions of Sections 1 to 8, inclusive, Title 6, Chapter 30, of the Act approved June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223-225; U. S. C., 1934 Ed., Title 22, Secs. 238-245)."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 1 of the said joint resolution that:

"In case of the forfeiture of any arms, amunition, or implements of war by reason of a violation of this Act, no public or private sale shall be required; but such arms, ammunition, or implements of war shall be delivered to the Secretary of War for such use or disposal thereof as shall be approved by the President of the United States."

And whereas it is further provided by Section 11 of the said joint resolution that:

"The President may, from time to time, promulgate such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with law, as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of the provisions of this Act; and he may exercise any power or authority conferred on him by this Act through such officers, or agencies, as shall be direct."

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevlt, President of the United States of America, acting under, and by virtue of, the authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, do hereby proclaim that a state of war unhappily exists between Germany and France; Poland; and the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand, and I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States, or any of its possessions, and all persons residing or being within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, or its possessions, to abstain from every violation of the provisions of the joint resolution above set forth, hereby made effective and applicable to the export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war from any place in the United States or any of its possessions to France; Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand, or to any other state for transshipment to, or for the use of, France, Germany; Poland; or the United Kingdom, India, Australia and New Zealand.

Considered Implements of War

And I do hereby declare and proclaim that the articles enumerated below shall be considered arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of Section 1 of the said joint resolution of Congress:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridges cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for, any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Category IV

(1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22;

(2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in category III;

(2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;

(3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

The Tabulation of Terror

Category VI

(1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;

(2) A. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);

B. Lewisite (chlorvinyldichlorarsine and dichlordivinylchlorarsine),

C. Methyldichlorarsine;

D. Diphenylchlorarsine;

E. Diphenylcyanarsine;

F. Diphenylaminechlorarsine;

G. Phenyldichlorarsine;

H. Ethyldichlorarsine;

I. Phenyldibromarsine;

J. Ethyldibromarsine;

K. Phosgene;

L. Monochlormethylchlorformate;

M. Trichlormethylchlorformate (diphosgene);

N. Dichlordimethyl ether;

O. Dibromdimethyl ether;

P. Cyanogen chloride;

Q. Ethylbromacetate;

R. Ethyliodoacetate;

S. Bromdenzylcyanide;

T. Bromacetone;

U. Brommethylethyl ketone.

Category VII

(1) Propellant powders;

(2) High explosives as follows:

A. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12 per cent.

B. Trinitrotoluene;

C. Trinitroxylone;

D. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetranitro methylaniline);

E. Picric acid;

F. Ammonium picrate;

G. Trinitroanisol;

H. Trinitronaphthalene;

I. Tetranitronaphthalone;

J. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;

K. Pentaorythritetranitrate (pentrite or pentrate);

L. Trimethlenetrinitramine (hexogen or T4);

M. Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder);

N. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);

O. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);

P. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);

Q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronapthalone, with or without other ingredients).

And I do hereby enjoin upon alll officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the law thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said joint resolution, and this my proclamation issued thereunder, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

And I do hereby delegate to the Secretary of State the power to exercise any power or authority conferred on me by the said joint resolution, as made effective by this my proclamation issued thereunder, and the power to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out any of its provisions.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this fifth day of September, in the Year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth.

(Seal) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Notice Is Served on the World U. S. Means to Keep Out of War

Poland's Position and Growth Affect European Diplomacy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Although it is the Danzig issue which has made Poland the focal point of Europe today, there are other causes, geographical, social, and historical, which for some time have indicated that the future of this country would provide the clue to the future of Europe

Geographically its position between the two great twentieth century political experiments, National Socialist Germany and Soviet Russia, gives it all the perilous importance of a buffer state. Socially, the rapid increase in the Polish population—400,000 a year—which is the greatest natural increase in Europe and is exceeded only by Japan—has already placed it sixth in order of population in Europe, following the Soviet Union, Germany, Britain, Italy, and France.

This increase, it is held, must lead Poland to play a great part in the history of the near future. Historically, any consideration of the problems connected with Poland, must begin with a consideration of this country's singular historical development, in which lie all the roots of the present troubles.

The earliest factor influencing the development of Poland has been the part played by the Roman Catholic church. Poland has lain far outside the bounds of the Roman Empire, inhabited only by savage Slavonic tribes without culture or history, though it is interesting to note that the Greek geographer, Ptolemy in the second century A. D. marks the existence of a town which he calls Leinon, approximately on the site of the modern Pinsk in the heart of the Pripet marshes. Presumably Leinon served as a halting-place for the rare traders passing between Baltic and Black Sea.

"Founder of Polish State"

But Polish history may be said to begin in the second half of the tenth century when the Prince Meŝzko, known as the "Founder of the Polish State," ruling over an area roughly corresponding to the provinces of Moravia, Silesia, and Posen, embraced Christianity in the year 968. From that date Poland becomes the eastern bulwark of Roman Catholicism in Europe.

Almost simultaneously the Tsar of Moscovy had adopted Christianity of the Greek Orthodox persuasion. The successors of Mieszko notably Boleslas the Great (992-1025) fought hard against German rule in the west while extending Polish sovereignty eastwards as far as Kiev. Thus early Poland had acquired two of its basic characteristics: the profound Roman Catholicism which has ever since been a factor in its national life, and the "war on two fronts," the consant threat alike from expansive Germany, even then seeking its Lebensraum to the east, and the successive waves of Slavonic Mongolian and Ottoman marauders thrusting out to the more fertile lands of the west.

The thirteenth century brought an aggravation of the problem. The Tartar invasions from the east swept over the southern part of the kingdom, devastating the country, though not finally conquering it, from Kiev to Silesia. About the same time Conrad, Duke of Masovia, took the fateful decision, perhaps the most fateful in all Polish history, of calling in the Order of Teutonic Knights to assist in the suppression of the heathen Prussians of the Baltic coast. This religious order gradually conquered the Baltic lands from Pomerania to the Gulf of Riga, massacring or reducing to serfdom the native tribes.

Silesia Given to Bohemia

Meanwhile the center of gravity for Poland was shifting to the east. Silesia had been abandoned to the King of Bohemia and in 1386 the marriage of Hedwig Queen of Poland with Ladislas Jagellon of Lithuania united the two countries under one rule, a union which continued until the partition of Poland. At the same time Wallachia, Moldavia, and Bessarabia, three of the four provinces which make up the modern Rumania, did homage to the Polish crown, the dominions of which now extended from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

The united kingdom of Poland and Lithuania soon came into contact with the Teutonic Knights, made even more aggressive by military success, and in 1410 these latter were decisively beaten in the great battles of Grunewald and Tannenberg. After half a century more of sporadic warfare the Knights surrendered their claim to Eastern Pomerania, Danzig, and the Lower Vistula, retaining only the area now known as East Prussia, held under suzerainty of the Polish crown.

This is the beginning of the problem of the misnamed "Polish Corridor" since the Knights, secularized at the time of the Reformation by their Grand Master, passed to the Elector of Brandenburg in 1625. From that time the rulers of Prussia have consistently sought to consolidate these two dominions, divided by the predominantly Polish-populated province of Pomorze. This consolidation was achieved by Frederick the Great in 1772 in the first partition of Poland and reversed by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919

The "Century of Gold"

The sixteenth century, the "century of gold" for Poland, was also the period in which were sown the seeds of its decline. Territorially Poland was at this time the largest country in Europe. It shared in the cultural advance of Europe at the time of the Reformation.

Politically it had reached a state of development more advanced than any that could be found in Europe at that time. Poland's nobles and gentry (a really numerous class) took an effective part in decisions of national policy, controlled taxation, the making of peace or war, and the organization of the national life to an extent unknown elsewhere. Poland seemed on the road toward true democracy.

But decisions taken at this period were the direct cause of the state of anarchy which facilitated the Partitions of the eighteenth century. On the extinction of the Jagellon dynasty in 1572 the crown was voted elective by the National Assembly, a decision which contributed to robbing the central authority of all real power since candidates were in the habit of bartering away the royal prerogatives in exchange for the empty title, while in the last phase of the decline they became increasingly the nominees of the Great Powers of Europe. Even more disastrous was the decision which gave to each individual noble in the Diet the liberum veto, the right of forbidding legislation, even of dissolving the Diet by his single vote.

At the same time that they established an oligarchy of this capricious nature the nobles introduced corresponding social legislation. The prosperity of the towns was crippled by the hampering of the export of manufactured goods, and the use of the Vistula for commercial purposes was limited to the landed classes and their agents. The hitherto prosperous bourgeoisie declined rapidly in wealth and numbers; the towns dwindled in size and importance; what trade there was rested mainly in the hands of Jews.

Escaped Religious Wars

The seventeenth century saw Poland alternating between prosperity and misfortune. It was fortunate in escaping the religious wars which devastated France and Germany. Poland, temporarily converted to Protestantism, won back by the Jesuits for the Roman Catholic Church, but always tolerant, became the asylum for Roman Catholic and Protestant alike. It suffered from the Swedish invasions of the century, but the prestige, though not its real power, never stood higher than at the time of Sobieski's great victory which saved Vienna and with it Central Europe from the Turks in 1683.

But the decline was not arrested. During the eighteenth century all the evils from which the nation was suffering were intensified. The crown fell more than ever under the control of foreign powers, more especially Russia. Finally the combination of Russia, Prussia, and Austria led to the three Partitions of Poland (1772, 1793, 1795), which extinguished the independent life of the nation for more than a century.

A modified Poland was re-established for a few years under French suzerainty during the Napoleonic era, but after 1815 the bulk of the country passed to Russia; Austria retaining the province of Galicia; Prussia the "Corridor," Danzig, and Posen.

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Buying Hats That Double the Use of the Costume

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Hats Related to One's Costumes Also to Specific Needs

Careful Buying Can Vastly Increase the Service Of an Outfit, as Well as Bring Out One's Good Looks

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Here is a portrait and all those whom it resembles are invited to go shopping with me for autumn hats.

She lives in a suburb, this subject of my sketch, and goes to business every day by train. She has been young a fairly long time, that is, college graduation is ten years behind her and she has since proved herself competent in her vocation but is not yet an important personage. In the fall she likes to wear on the train a soft woolen suit with blouses that are on the distaff side of tailoring; or else one- or two-piece dresses under a reefer. Except when it rains, she is not enthusiastic over the smart tailored hats with tucked crowns and vindictive-looking quills which her more austere sister wears so becomingly, but prefers the flattery of small off-the-face shapes with profile brims or pillboxes with curtain drapery.

These models carry on well, too, she finds, into those late afternoon engagements which are numerous and tie-in with her work. They are even all right at a pinch when some attractive young man in a business suit invites her to dine with him at a restaurant and go to a play or motion picture afterward; although she is saving her pennies for an accessory and supplementary velvet and ostrich concoction, quite unrelated to her cranial circumference, which should perch over her right eyebrow and tower into the clouds where also her thoughts inevitably will be on such occasions!

In the Millinery Departments

Let us place our confidence in the budget shop of a smart store. There we can be pretty sure that the styles shown will prove suitable to the materials in which it has been possible to execute them within the given price range. In consequence the models will have what we may call a poised, self-confident aspect, an air of knowing that they have achieved what they started out to achieve and are not tawdry copies of effects they could not successfully simulate.

My particular protegée, whom we may call Kate, possesses for early fall a plum-colored woolen suit for which she had assembled grey accessories; and a tweed reefer in a green, heather, and brown mixture with which she plans to wear a moss-green frock of wool-and-rayon. With an attractive red-gold necklace and matching bracelet and beige gloves she can dress-up this basic frock for important but informal evenings if she has a frivolous hat; but with other accessories it will be practical for the office.

Tailored But Not Classic

Our first effort is to find the right hat for the plum-colored dress and we are presently delighted with a high-side turban made of strips of braided grey felt and trimmed only with tiny loops of the same felt at a strategic point. This model offers a soft line, an original use of material and a simplicity which is almost tailored but not classic; and its "feeling" is entirely harmonious with the suit.

To complement the mixed tones of the reefer we choose a pillbox of brown antelope-suède, combined with silk jersey. The two materials are laid throughout the body in two-tone, two-texture folds that give interest, and they are twisted together in a high center spike that pleases Kate because it adds to her stature—and she is not quite "divinely tall." "Curtain-drapery" of the jersey is becoming to her gentle and pretty face and is an up-to-the-moment style feature.

The function of the green dress is, however, dual; and for its chief collaborator it requires a second hat, this one frivolous and so silly it would surely inspire teasing comments from an admiring escort. Kate has dreamed this hat but never seen it, yet she recognizes it at once when it looms in sight in one of the millinery aisles we are treading. We publish on this page an illustration of it, a little draped felt toque in the new shade called Persian moss or, if you are old-fashioned, moss-green. Three ostrich plumes in blending tones of green carry it up into that exalted realm where dimensions are as nothing and aspirations hitch themselves to stars!

Kate's manner of buying hats—thereby doubling the value of a dress and altering its apparent character—is a very practical method of being appropriately dressed without fundamental changes and is economical of time and dollars, both valuable to every one but particularly to the business girl.

New Hat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Her hat was very chic and new
yet Sonny éyed it with a frown
and said, "But, Mumsy, why do you
have to wear it upside down?"

A. L. F.

Amber, Coral, Tortoise Shell, Are Back in New Ways

Costume Jewelry Accepts the Role of Elegance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Costume jewelry which during the past summer went in for pranks has sobered down and embraced elegance for its theme. However, although no longer a humorist, jewelry continues to be original and appeals to the public with many novelties.

The new color, burnt-sugar, has brought back into the picture coppery-brown tortoise shell as an exponent of the tone. It is forged into link chains for necklaces and bracelets and into hoops and double hoops for earrings and set with gold in clasps and medallions.

Amber is interesting in this season which stresses the brown gamut. It does not appear in the old-time beads but is carved into shell and leaf forms. Mother-of-pearl and crystal make effective contrasts with all the deep colors.

Here Come Surprises

Coral is used in its entire range of tones, white, pale pink, light red, dark red and the hitherto unfamiliar black. It is combined with turquoises in so-called Tibetan jewelry, a type of Chinese design.

Sapharines, strangers to this generation but nevertheless with a history of their own, are again promoted. They are a paler blue than their patronym, the sapphire, and are distinguished by rosy reflections, gained from a special process in faceting.

Amethysts are popular stones and when combined with rose quartz or with yellow topazes make exquisite flower pieces and corsage sprays. Moonstones cut in cabochon style and arranged in circles of six or eight make brooches as romantic as the Victorian woman and as modern as her great granddaughters.

Velvet for Novelty

The most striking novelty of the season is velvet jewelry, produced in Paris but borrowed from China and Persia. Balls and tubes of richly dyed velvets and other elegant silks are encrusted with pearls and fringed with delicate gold chains.

Deferring to gold as the fashionable material for daytime pieces, costume jewelry often combines it with copper and silver, achieving interesting effects from the triple alliance. Metals are used importantly, sometimes wrought into massive designs and in other instances, shredded into filigree or composed into lattice work.

Ingenuity is shown in stringing beads and stones. Multiple strands are twisted and coiled upon one another in ways that are fascinating. Thus they form chokers, dog collars, and the new 60-inch necklaces. Long earrings are executed after the same pattern, but with tiny seed pearls or minute beads.

Earrings are pendulous this fall, but they are given a forward jut which is new. The two may be contrasted by odd stones.

Contrasted but in Harmony

"Sets" are not favored. The style is to wear two pieces that match, either the necklace and one bracelet or the necklace and the earrings. The unmatched pieces, clips, brooch, ring, additional bracelets, hair ornament or hat clip, must be harmonized in materials and design but point up contrasts. Obviously, however, one would not have certain pieces in the oriental manner and the remaining ones in Renaissance design. The contrasts must be effected only by means of stones or opposition of shapes, all representative of one general mode and period.

Undoubtedly necklaces are the most important pieces in the season's repertory. Particularly dramatic are the large and complex creations of festoons and pendants which descend in yoke, bib and plastron effects. These are worn with formal afternoon frocks and with décolletages.

Button pins and buttons so ornamental that they are in fact jewelry are much in evidence and very attractive on sports dresses. They outline yokes, decorate midriff girdles, and emphasize style features at strategic points. Metals and plastics are employed and they asume flower, fruit and bird forms in charming combinations of color.

H. J. K.

"Very Gay Ninety" is the name of this little draped felt toque. It is in the new autumn shade of Persian Moss. Three ostrich plumes in blending colors. Original model by G. Howard Hodge.

Through the Editor's Window

In Times of Stress

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the United States was going through the darkest days of the depression, with many folk tense and bewildered and wrestling with fear and despair, there came a series of broadcasts of classical music provided, if I remember rightly, through the courtesy of the steel magnate, Charles M. Schwab. In times of strain (went the introductory message to these broadcasts), people need more beauty. To keep steady and courageous they must have rest—the deep rest that comes from turning the thoughts to a beauty too deep to be disturbed by the ups and downs and fierce onslaughts of temporary situations. So from Mr. Schwab's home on Riverside Drive with its then famous pipe organ, there came to us who listened, a series of superb and quieting organ concerts. I recall as if it were yesterday, the deep-souled refreshment of that lasting music—great music; and because the true nature of the organ is reverence and praise, this music I am sure helped many besides myself. It was like pausing to draw and quaff living water from a deep cool well while trudging through a desert land.

As I write this, we in many parts of the world are again going through times that test our faith and our endurance. Momently the "news" pounds in upon us, a tremendous impact, due to our modern means of communication and information.

* * *

Along such a desert road, frequent and deep refreshment is essential. We must learn to take it while journeying, if we are to act thoughtfully and endure. Of course the purest and more refreshing of living waters is spiritual study and prayer. But there is also music—not jazz of course, but good music. There is art. There is, for those who can get to it, the beauty of forest and field. There is great literature, particularly poetry.

Traditionally in times of stress the arts suffer. So often when a person is going through dark days of any kind, he forgets to turn his thought to the more lasting things. Rather, at such testing times, one should, I feel, make a special point of losing himself at intervals in whatever form of beauty (in addition to religious study) rests him most. For one, regular trips to an art gallery to contemplate some great picture will prove a steadying influence. For another, a return to the piano or violin of younger days, or to the brush or pencil, will help bring a sense of balance. Yet another may find poetry a series of wells along the desert track. And a fourth may listen to recordings or the actual playing of great music.

No matter how busy we are, we will probably do our work better if we see to it that we have these experiences of refreshment along the way. It is easy to get absorbed in the task in hand, especially in serious times like these; and, becoming absorbed, to grow intense. Even in ordinary times some of the able women workers I know are too intense over their work, forgetting to play, giving themselves no balancing and steadying relief.

* * *

We all need to contemplate beautiful things, hear beautiful thoughts, express beautiful sounds. If we are not seeing to it that one or more of these experiences are regularly ours we are living less deeply than we might; and the more we have to meet in the world the more deeply we need to live.

Mr. Charles Schwab, seeing a people weighed down by a depression, said we needed music—and we did. I feel that we always need music or art or literature or the beauty of nature—and never so much as in times when we may feel that almost anything else, the next development of a serious international crisis, for instance, is exclusively important.

A Wednesday Column

Hostel and Social Center

Providing a Home for Working Girls in Sofia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sofia, Bulgaria

For long it was the ambition of the Sofia Y. W. C. A. to start a hostel and welfare center for girls working in the city's factories and workshops, and not living at home.

Women's wages in Bulgaria are distressingly low. In Sofia they average from 20 to 40 leva a day (20 to 40 cents). While this pittance may suffice for the girl who can live at home, it is wholly inadequate for the girl who has to feed, house, and clothe herself. Many of these girls working in the city originally came from country villages to enter domestic service in the capital and afterwards drifted into factories or workshops. It was to meet the need of these girls for proper housing accommodation that the Y. W. C. A. hostel in Sofia was started. In spite of the fact that the necessary funds were not in hand a year or two ago, the Y. W. C. A. took steps to prepare for the day when it would be possible to open a hostel. A student was therefore dispatched to England to study social work in the city of Birmingham. This progressive step was rewarded, for on her return to Sofia the municipality voted the sum necessary to rent and remodel a house to be opened as a hostel.

Such, in outline, is the origin of the hostel which has now been running for about two years and is housed in an old-fashioned corner building in Sofia. A brightly decorated dining room run on cafeteria lines is furnished with shiny yellow tables and a long divan, and the walls are decorated with gay posters illustrating beauty spots in Bulgaria. Here about fifty girls gets their meals regularly and it would be possible to accommodate more. Although prices are kept very moderate, the menus are well thought out and appetizing.

Upstairs in the bedrooms everything is clean and orderly. An attractive note of color is given by the pretty matching bedspreads, which differ in shade in each room. Each girl has an individual wardrobe with a shelf inside to hold books, for many of the girls attend night school.

Social Affairs

In the club room every Sunday afternoon the girls have a "social," with music and dancing, to which they may invite visitors. There is also a weekly talk, given on Friday nights after supper, when friends of the hostel are invited to speak on subjects of interest—sometimes travel talks, sometimes on social or political questions. On special holidays an effort is made to give some sort of party or entertainment.

During the week the club room is used as a work room for unemployed women. This is another venture supported by the municipality, who provide material to be made into garments for needy families and who pay the women the equivalent of 20 leva a day in food coupons to be exchanged in specified shops for food products. The social workers attached to the hostel select the women who are given employment in this way. They work in rotation for a week at a time and a trained helper superintends and cuts out the garments.

Paid by Municipality

The girls in the hostel pay 500 leva a month for room and meals. This still leaves them with a tiny margin after compulsory health and unemployment insurance has been paid. The low fees charged do not allow the hostel to be self-supporting, and another 500 leva per head per month is paid by the municipality, which also gives free board in the hostel to 10 girls brought up in municipal orphanages and now working as apprentices and studying in night schools.

The first year the hostel was open, girls were apt to fight shy of it. They took a little time to get accustomed to the idea of submitting to the necessary discipline, such as having to be in at a fixed hour in the evening. Today the hostel is filled almost to capacity. Some of the girls have left to be married, but four girls have qualified for the badge which indicates a year's residence in the hostel.

Forbath and Rejane. Courtesy Best and Co.

For the Golden School Days of Autumn

Plaids ever persist in youthful fashion circles, and this year they are more popular than ever. For school wear nothing is more serviceable or charming. Jean goes off to her first day in seventh grade today in this wool green-and-blue plaid jumper frock. Worn with fresh looking silk guimpes having dainty puff sleeves and peter pan collar, it is made with a little gored flared skirt and charmingly girlish straight bodice, front buttons, two patch pockets, and a leather belt. It comes in both Farquharson and Macpherson tartans.

The Bride and Her Cakes for Two

Having to Eat Stale Last Pieces Can be Avoided

I

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Even after a bride has found places for all the wedding presents and has divided the standard biscuit recipe in accord with the appetites of two, the chances are that cake is still proving a "bafflement." And this holds true even for brides who have all culinary details under control. The same problem is likely to confront all couple-families, even though they may be nearer a golden wedding anniversary than the initial bridal day. For the fact is that there is just too much of even a two layer cake for two people to cope with—unless one or the other is an inordinate cake eater. You get tired of even the frosting!

Small pans and a flair for arithmetic (meaning division, in particular) are the bride's best aids in solving her cake problem. The smallest loaf and square pans available, and the eight-inch size in layer pans, should be chosen for her kitchen shelves. But even a two layer cake of eight inch diameter is likely to prove too much. Unless there is to be company to share part of it, it is almost sure to be. The best solution is to divide by half the recipe intended for two eight inch layers, then cut the single layer in two and fill and frost it as though it were an ordinary two layer cake.

Dividing the Ingredients

If you are just choosing a cake recipe at random, you can save yourself a deal of difficulty by picking one that calls for an even number of eggs—particularly if the eggs are to be beaten separately. While an egg to be used whole may be beaten and measured out in tablespoonfuls, dividing even a slightly beaten white is a patience-provoking business.

If you are halving a cake which yields two eight inch layers your problem is simple enough—you will end up with one layer only. But if you choose to halve a recipe for a cake which yields two nine-inch layers, you are going to have some leftover batter. Ditto if you have a recipe which yields three eight-inch layers (for dividing by two usually is a good deal easier than dividing by three where most cake recipes are concerned).

A little leftover batter need not be a problem. If there is enough of it you can bake it in an oblong or square pan, cut the sheet in small fancy shapes and ice them with a different icing from that used for the layer. Or you can bake a few cup cakes, again using a different flavored icing. You might add some chopped nuts or finely cut raisins to the cup cake portion of the batter if you want to vary it still more. Nor do you have to ice all the cup cakes. Use some with a chocolate or caramel pudding sauce and you will have cottage pudding.

In Case

In case you want to bake a chocolate layer cake in one to-be-divided layer, the smart thing is to choose a recipe which calls for the egg to be beaten whole instead of having the beaten whites added last. For then, in case you are going to have leftover batter, there is no law against adding the melted chocolate last. If you beat it in thoroughly. But, first, save out some of the white batter, flavored only with vanilla, to be baked as cup cakes or used as the basis for a cottage pudding—or both.

The cake in which beaten egg whites are not added separately, and at the last, has other cup-cake advantages. When you are baking a white layer, you can first spoon out a couple cup-panfuls of this flavor. Then add a touch of spice to the remaining batter—a pinch apiece of ginger, cinnamon, and nutmeg, and just a grain or two of cloves, should be about right. Then spoon out some of your spice cup cakes and, for further variety, add a little melted chocolate to the remainder of the spice batter. You can vary your icings, too, if you start with a plain vanilla-flavored frosting for the spice cakes, add a drop or two of almond in addition to the vanilla for the chocolate cakes, and a bit of melted chocolate, or a little cocoa, to the frosting for the white cakes. Butter frosting is by far the easiest to handle in making a small amount, particularly if you wish to vary the flavor.

E. S.

Part II of this two-part article will run next Wednesday.

The Broom-seller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He waves his whip and drives along,
And chirps a cheery little song,
A song as full of trills and whistles
As his old cart is full of bristles.
Amidst his brooms, the man might be
A hedgehog in a fairy tale,
So quaint he looks—But what cares he?
"Good brooms!" cries he,
"Good brooms for sale!"

He's got all kinds among his load.
To sweep a room or sweep a road:
A gardener's broom of twig and heather,
A lady's broom of cane and feather,
A witch's broom, made artfully
To sweep the cobwebs off the sky,
Or what you fancy—what cares he?
"Good brooms!" cries he,
"Who'll buy? Who'll buy?"

Elizabeth Fleming

Kitchen Kinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Removes Grease From Liquid

I use paper towels to remove grease from liquid. The towels act as a blotter for the grease, and the liquid readily runs back before it can be soaked up by the toweling.

Mrs. G. M. I., Massachusetts

* * *

Fixing Left-overs

When I plan to have roast veal or pork and mashed potatoes for one meal, I prepare double the amount of each. When putting things away after the meal, I line a casserole with some of the left-over mashed potatoes, then put on a layer of left-over meat (cut up in small pieces), pour over the meat a little of the gravy, and sprinkle well with sage, salt and pepper; then I top it with another layer of mashed potatoes. I cover it and put away in the refrigerator for the next day or two. When ready to use, I put in a medium oven until the potatoes are lightly browned (about one-half hour) and serve with the warmed-up gravy. This is especally nice to have on hand for laundry or shopping day, when time is at a premium.

Mrs. N. Y. W., Illinois

Household Hints

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Glass Containers

Mayonnaise, pickle or jelly glasses as containers for screws, small bolts, nuts, hooks, and tacks contribute to orderliness, and present the contents to view.

Mrs. B. M. S., Florida

* * *

Hint for New Housewives

Most of the older housewives like myself have learned that they must never pour hot grease down the drain pipe of the sink. As soon as it strikes the cold pipe it will congeal and stop it up. This is particularly true of lamb fat, which will congeal into a hard immovable mass.

Mrs. B. B., Colorado

Nut Quince Conserve

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Quinces are an old-fashioned fruit. Maybe that is one reason for our planting a tree. However they are ever new in a delicious nut-quince conserve, that will be a pleasure to make now and a pleasure to serve next winter.

Wash, pare, core, and quarter quinces, making 4 pounds prepared fruit. Put into a preserving kettle and add enough

Water to prevent fruit from burning. Cook until the fruit is tender. Add

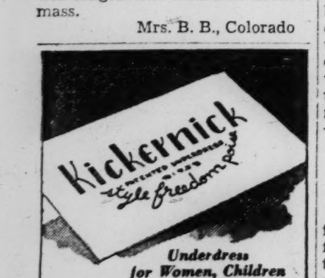
4 pounds sugar and cook slowly until syrup is thick and fruit is red. Add

2 cups sliced Brazil nuts. Bring to the boiling point, pour into clean, hot jars and seal.

Mrs. A. W. L.

Wash the Paint Brush

Those paint brushes used to touch up the garden gate will come in handy if soaked in turpentine and washed in warm soapsuds before they are stored away.



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The Home Forum

Two-Foot Flower Shelf

A TISKET, A TASKET, what should I put in my two-foot flower basket?

Spring was late as usual, and it was not until the crocuses had popped up in the big lawn opposite, worn their brief air of bright surprise, and popped out of sight again; not until all the well-tended, cultivated gardens across the street had settled down to their steady summer blooming, that I got around to considering the question.

It was manifestly too late to plant nasturtium seeds, which are easy for the amateur gardener to handle, provided he doesn't use four packets where two would be more than plenty, as I had done the year before.

Nasturtiums are warm and sunny for a north porch. There is a spice and a sauciness about them. They grow so profusely in their rich variety of tawny colors, as if they were spilling out captured sunshine mixed with fiery pigments of their own; their twining stems are of such a tender, succulent green; their rounded leaves wreath the blossoms and scramble over the edges of a flower box so engagingly, that it was a pity I had not thought of them in time.

* * *

But now I must consult the neighborhood florist, to see what a four-minute gardener could do with a two-foot flower shelf, out of season. I wanted a ready-made garden that would operate like a prepared dessert—just add the water and serve.

"It's so late, Madam," said the florist, in a hurried, excited voice. He was a short, stout man in shirt-sleeves, carrying a large flowerpot in one hand and a great sheaf of foliage in the other, and he seemed to be constantly brushing by me on errands of his own.

The shop was simply festooned with growing things, many flowers I had never heard of, scattered with a few I could call, but very politely, by their first names. There was one particularly luscious plant, flowing in a long tangle of delicious, fresh green leaves, over the brick-red curve of its container.

"I'll take that ivy," I exclaimed delightedly, "for the single flower stand."

"That, Madam, is a (some-kind-of-a) grapevine, $1.25," was the brusque reply.

"I'll take it just the same," I answered meekly. It was a kind that did not bear grapes.

"And this Wandering Jew will be nice for the hanging basket." With its casually striped mature leaves looking strong and self-supporting, its pale young leaves glistening and unfolding at the ends, and burgeoning in a whitish cluster at the center, it was packed with promise.

But this left the two-foot flower shelf still empty.

* * *

I explained that it was for a small north porch on the top floor of an apartment building, where the sun came in on one side in the afternoon and, very faintly, on another side in the early morning.

"Well, I'll see if we've got any petunias in the hot-house, and send them all up tomorrow." And the florist bustled off to the back of the shop, in order, I suppose, to bring a conclusive end to the conversation.

"What is a petunia?" I wondered, and I ought to be ashamed to admit it.

Next day the shop-boy took away the one compartment that lies inside the flower box and before long had it back again, filled with sweet, fresh loam—and the petunias.

"Good!" was my first thought. "They go well with the cretonne on my boudoir chair" (which I had pulled out for the summer.)

They looked fragile and a little sparse, it seemed to me. But they were blossoming, in dainty, infundibular corollas, from palest pink through lavender, up to a climax of pastel purple; budding ripely, too, in long, mysterious casings, like cocoons with a hint of butterfly color at the tips.

* * *

The flower stand just fitted into the area where the sun would be shining in the afternoon, under the stone ledge that based the fitted screen. I drew the blue-and-pink covered rocking chair in front of it, hung the Wandering Jew in its brown wicker basket up under the awning (where it would get no sun at all, but I didn't think of that at the time) and set the grapevine in an old green crock on the wrought-iron flower stand in the corner where the sun shone faintly late afternoons and early mornings.

In the outer corner stood the tall rattan chair and wooden footstool that I had brought up from the cellar, and close to the wall, beneath the windows, the little round wicker tea table, strewn with magazines.

"There!" I declared, with utmost satisfaction, "what a beautiful terrace garden!"

* * *

For a week, I thought only petunias. Their delicate, expressive chalices were dear as faces. I talked to them, asked if they were comfortable, moved the flower box when the wind bent their slim green stalks and flurried through their pointed oval leaves a bit too roughly, as I thought.

But they drooped, in spite of all my loving care. Perhaps they were getting too much sun. I changed their position to the front of the porch. No, too much wind again. Into the inside corner, then, where the tea table had been. They were young yet. They must be sheltered.

And how I watered them. Never, of course, while the sun shone. I had at least learned that long ago. I chose mid-morning, when the porch looked most cheerless in the cold north light. Though I noticed the flourishing gardens across the street were watered after sundown.

I had a little, silvery watering-can that looked as if it might have been picked up in Italy. It was really a trifle picked up among hardware odds and ends. But it fitted decoratively into the picture, with its nondescript stylized flowers embossed around the brim. Only there was no strainer to the spout. The water poured out rather violently This I remedied, sprinkling the leaves by hand.

Somehow the dainty petunia faces, with their smiling look, restored for me the days of babies-in-baskets, something to pet in place of children off to camp and almost grown up anyway.

But again they drooped. It was most perplexing.

* * *

I began to study other petunias in more sumptuous gardens. Here were two long painted boxes of them in front of an antique shop, growing thick as nasturtiums in daylsul of blazing sun. The earth caked dry above their roots. The breeze ruffled them through and through. They swayed and nodded as if they were completely enjoying it, a mass of sturdy leaves and affluent flower heads.

Petunias are not always palely pink or palely lavender; they are seldom if ever blue, and I don't believe they are ever yellow.

This I decided, after further research in two circular flower beds adorning a shady length of grass at the side of a sedate old house. Great trees cast smoke-dark shadows all around them. It looked as if they had barely a glimpse of the sun. Yet they were lavish with glowing colors in double frills, running the petunia spectrum from palest tints to deep crimson, violet and fuchsia shades.

What could be the matter with mine? I telephoned the florist, plaintively entreating him to come and take a look at them.

"No time for that, Madam," he announced in his harassed voice; "just pick off the withered leaves and blossoms and they'll be all right in a week."

* * *

Of course, I had been doing that. And plucking up the weeds, too. Every tiny sprout of them, emerging in minute paired leaflets, I ruthlessly destroyed—at first—until I observed that some of the weeds were singing through in quatrains, and that their leaves were pointed oval; that, if I left them, they multiplied as they grew, and, multiplying, took on a mildly petunia aspect.

In another week, the full-grown plants were bowed in utter dejection, and at last the florist sent up a man to look at them.

"They are drowning in mud," he scolded. "They need more sun and less care. Forget them for a while and they'll be better off. We will replace the shriveled ones, if there are any left in the hot-house."

The shriveled ones were replaced, the flower box moved back to the sunny-windy area. I neglected them with all my might, pretending I didn't see the full, new blossoms, or watch the persevering buds, each elongating ever so gradually from a tight green cone at the heart of a five-sepaled star; ceased watering them for days, even refrained from picking off the soft, closed funnels they formed when bud and blossom were done.

Meanwhile the grapevine performed a daily miracle of rust-brown buds here and fuzzy gray-green buds there and wee waxed peeping leaves all over, spread itself in thin, moist tendrils, thrived and beamed, under the same sort of care I had given the petunias.

The Wandering Jew was taken down from its high hook to bask in the wandering sunbeam, placed on the sill to catch the passing shower. It, too, thrived and spread itself, and looked extraordinarily happy.

But the petunias drooped again, putting forth with great effort one infrequent blossom at a time.

* * *

I was still very fond of them. But across the street, a five-foot strip of portulaca between two entrance walks, looked fairer by far.

There was yellow among their abundant flower heads, as well as peach and white, scarlet, flame and cerise. They were more vivid than my petunias. They opened their petals wide to the noonday sun; and, when they folded them early, it was only to sleep, for each day the flowers that reopened appeared to be the same flowers as before.

"I do like a touch of yellow to a garden," I reflected aloud. "I wonder how portulaca would grow in a two-foot wicker basket?"

Even the weeds with the pointed oval leaves drooped at that.

MARGARET LLOYD

By Courtesy of Durand-Ruel, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AU THEATRE—LA LOGE": *A Painting by Auguste Renoir*

THERE ARE TWO reasons why this painting by Auguste Renoir is of particular interest; one pertains to the subject, the other to the manner employed in painting.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, the theater figured prominently among subjects in which painters delighted. There are a quantity of theatrical scenes done in oil or crayon by Edgar Degas; Daumier depicted the theater in his satirical vein, dwelling more upon the audience than the actors; Toulouse-Lautrec also drew and painted performers dancing and singing and participating in acrobatics. The theater provided amusing and picturesque material. There were interesting problems in lighting and color and movement.

In painting this picture of the theater loge, Auguste Renoir is frankly interested in the two spectators, their faces and hats and wrapped attention. Renoir was inclined toward the natural and normal rather than the unusual and exotic. The French artists of Renoir's day deliberately avoided conventional and resplendent costumes. They could shed distinction, and even elegance, upon the commonplace through sheer imagination and technical brilliance.

As to the method, Renoir's was not as systematic, as calculated, as the Impressionists. He painted with a full generous brush, indicating form, color, light without articulating too clearly, or polishing up certain awkwardnesses. There is a freedom and fullness, a feeling of the breath of life in his paintings, which remain fresh and aware even though the millinery is long since outmoded.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Friendship Maketh A Fair Day

LITTLE DO MEN perceive what solitude is, and how far it extendeth. For a crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal, where there is no love. The Latin adage meeteth with it a little. *Magna civitas, magna solitudo;* because in a great town friends are scattered; so that there is not that fellowship, for the most part, which is in less neighbourhoods. But we may go further, and affirm most truly, that it is a mere and miserable solitude to want true friends, without which the world is but a wilderness. . . .

Friendship maketh indeed a fair day in the affections from storm and tempests; but it maketh daylight in the understanding, out of darkness and confusion of thoughts, neither is this to be understood only of faithful counsel, which a man receiveth from his friend; but before you come to that, certain it is, that whosoever hath his mind fraught with many thoughts, his wits and understanding do clarify and break up, in the communicating and discoursing with another: he tosseth his thoughts more easily; he marshalleth them more orderly; he seeth how they look when they are turned into words; finally, he waxeth wiser than himself: and that more by an hour's discourse than by a day's meditation It was well said by Themistocles to the king of Persia, that *speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery doth appear in figure, whereas in thoughts they lie but as in packs.* . . .

Certain it is, that the light that a man receiveth by counsel from another is drier and purer than that which cometh from his own understanding and judgment; which is ever infused and drenched in his affections and customs. So as there is as much difference between the counsel that a friend giveth, and that a man giveth himself, as there is between the counsel of a friend and of a flatterer; for there is no such flatterer as is a man's self, and there is no such remedy against flattery of a man's self as the liberty of a friend.—From "Essays," by Sir Francis Bacon.

Night Skies

Sunset on the western sea
Splintered to a thousand bars,
Peopled heaven—lit the stars,
Set a million captives free.
One by one they fed the skies,
Planets, stars and nebulae.
O the jeweled night's surprise—
Order, law and luminary.

ROBERT E. KEY

Concerning Literary Style

THE BEAUTY and appropriateness of a fine style are something to be felt rather than analyzed. . . . We recognize its presence when we find a fresh or profound thought expressed in a manner that seems the inevitable phrasing of the idea in language perfectly appropriate to both the thought and the writer. Definitions of style are all inadequate, and yet to one who loves great writing they may prove suggestive. . . .

"Proper words in proper places," said Jonathan Swift, "make the true definition of style." "Style is this," said Stendhal: "to add to a given thought all the circumstances fitted to produce the whole effect that the thought ought to produce." The central problem of style, as seen by J. Middleton Murry, is: How shall the writer "compel others to feel the particularity of his emotion"? Wordsworth protested against regarding language as "the *dress* of thoughts"; it is rather, he said, "the *incarnation* of thoughts." . . .

Herbert Spencer was no stylist, but his essay on "The Philosophy of Style" makes a very definite contribution to the theory of style, which is, to quote his own phrase, "the importance of economizing the reader's or hearer's attention."

To so present ideas that they may be apprehended with the least possible mental effort, is the desideratum towards which most of the rules . . . point. When we condemn writing that is wordy, or confused or intricate—when we praise this style as easy, and blame that as fatiguing, we consciously or unconsciously assume this desideratum as our standard of judgment. Regarding language as an apparatus of symbols for the conveyance of thought, we may say that, as a mechanical apparatus, the more simple and the better arranged its parts, the greater will be the effect produced.—From "The Enjoyment of Literature," by JAY B. HUBBELL. (New York: Macmillan.)

Effective Work for Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE RIGHT ADJUSTMENT of world affairs has become not only imperative, but the concern of every individual.

Men and nations seek a practical basis for coping with forces that seemingly threaten civilization itself. Students of Christian Science have repeatedly experienced healing of bodily disorders, and have seen harmonious adjustments take place in home and business. They are increasingly alert to the fact that the same healing power is present to adjust national and international discord, since God does the healing work, and His power is unlimited.

Humanity's need for healing on the world stage gives grateful timeliness to the truth stated by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 494 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

Individuals know by understanding the nature of divine, infinite Love, that they can free themselves of fear, and can contribute daily to the healing of humanity's broader relationships. The first step is to establish in individual consciousness the divine truth about any situation presented on the world stage. This is done by prayer and undeviating application of the truth that reality is Godlike, since God is the only cause and creator. Hence, any condition seeming to be real, but unlike God, is demonstrably unreal.

Christian Science teaches that God is the only actual power. Man is in truth the expression of divine Mind. Whatever contradicts this truth can only be opposed to God, and so is without divine origin or support

Christ Jesus stated nearly two thousand years ago, the way whereby men can be freed from erroneous belief by the understanding of divine Truth. In the book of John (8:31, 32), we read: "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Truth is by nature peaceful, just, infinite, universal—and so applies to every world problem. The same truth that heals a physical disorder is available to heal national and international disorders.

No one needs to feel helpless in the face of events apparently beyond his or her control. There is deep comfort in the statement by Mrs. Eddy on page 104 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "In Science all being is individual; for individuality is endless in the calculus of forms and numbers." Every man has the ability to know the truth for himself concerning everything that enters into his thought or experience He can work metaphysically on world problems, because these problems are of universal concern and affect him directly.

Intelligent dealing with world problems requires accurate information. In founding *The Christian Science Monitor*, Mrs. Eddy had this objective fully in view. Daily the reader of this international newspaper can readily discern through its columns the situations requiring realization of healing truth. Specific mental work is essential. Every false argument must be reversed, and the divine facts affirmed until they are consciously enthroned.

The healing effect of individual realization is unquestioned. It is clear that the more there are in whose consciousness is established a demonstrable understanding of God's government, the less is the sum total of fear and error, and the more the truth is seen in its rightful power on earth. Beneficial results extend far beyond the individual's immediate experience, since the truth realized about seemingly distant situations is made manifest in countless tangible ways.

It is not only a right, but a sacred responsibility, for Christian Scientists to deal metaphysically with world affairs. Whatever affects the universal welfare is the concern of all who love humanity. Those who are engaged in the direct conduct of national or international affairs, have voluntarily become public servants, regardless of the human form of government adopted, and so their public actions are subject to the salutary action of God's government. This is the genuine basis for democracy, with individual man reflecting God and so being governed harmoniously within himself and in his relations with others.

Millions of earnest seekers are waiting for the healing influence of right ideas. World troubles arise not so much from intent as from the acceptance of a false material basis of thought Mrs. Eddy points unerringly to the fountainhead of error, and indicates its remedy, when she writes (Science and Health, pp. 306-307), "The parent of all human discord was the Adam-dream, the deep sleep, in which originated the delusion that life and intelligence proceeded from and passed into matter."

Every world discord, whether of boundaries, populations, wars, trade, rivalries, racial prejudice, or economic competition, springs from the error of material belief, with its inherent limitations Through individual spiritualization of consciousness and life, and the vigorous handling of world claims that deny God's allness, the Christian Scientist becomes an effective worker for peace on its only enduring foundation, the all-presence and all-power of God, Spirit.

Hospitality at The Minister's Hands

OUR HOME WAS in Stafford Centre, the most important village of the town. The town house, hotel, post-office, stores, and churches were located here, as also the largest mills. . . .

In country districts in those days a minister's house was considered a free hotel. Any one traveling for a denominational publishing house, an academy, a missionary cause, an impecunious church, an embryo college, a temperance organization, or in the interest of any movement that could be classified as reformatory, moral, or religious, regarded the minister's house as his proper headquarters.

If he wished to pass Sunday "decently and in order," to put in for repairs, or to refresh himself with a little wholesome visiting and high-toned gossip, he drove straightaway to the minister's house, as if he had been invited and was expected. He surrendered his horse and buggy to the minister's care and keeping, then planted himself squarely on the hospitality of the minister's wife, who could not dodge him, and was expected to take charge of him, when her husband shut himself within his study.

I was notified of this custom of the country, but at the same time was informed that "it was nothing when you get used to it." As I was a newcomer I had hoped that an exception might be made in my case; and as months passed, and my hospitality was not trespassed upon, I began to believe that my wish would be verified. But one Saturday afternoon a horse and chaise halted at our front door, and when I responded to the summons of the bell, "the state missionary" and his wife were on the steps, and presented themselves as candidates for my hospitality . . .

The whole proceeding was so cool, so much a matter of custom and precedent, that it took my breath away, and I meekly led the way to the guest chamber, and saw them and their numerous bags, boxes and bundles bestowed within the cosy room, and then informed my husband of the charming outlook for Sunday. Descending to the kitchen, I then took an inventory of the larder. A family of two, with no expectation of guests, cannot readily cater for twice that number of people over Sunday, in a town like Stafford, and I was beginning to wonder what I should do, when I became aware that there was a neighborly hastening to my relief. A tap at the door was followed by the entrance of one of my good women friends, a long-time housekeeper, who, lifting the napkin from a basket she carried, revealed a pair of roasted chickens.

"I knew that horse and chaise in a moment," she said laughingly "and that you were in for company over Sunday, and would be glad of a little help. No, don't hesitate to accept them," she urged, "we've a large family, you know, and plenty of help."

Hardly had she disappeared, when from another source came a pot of jam and a loaf of cake,—then a fresh loaf of bread was contributed,—and before I had time to get flurried over my double duty as cook and hostess, all anxieties were at an end. Nor was this a solitary instance of the kindness of the large-hearted women among whom my lot was cast. They were notable helpers one of another, and came promptly to each other's relief . . . in any case of emergency. As to myself, the women of the entire parish bore me in continual kind remembrance.—From "The Story of My Life," or The Sunshine and Shadow of Seventy Years," by MARY A. LIVERMORE.

Deep Summer

Now on the heavy, labored days of August
A crow's late wing pants home; the broken talk
Of katydids clocks the long hours; and cornfields
Sigh on the fullness of the burdened stalk,
The ripened seed. Now the bare, rock-deep stream-bed
Thirsting again, dust weary; and the white
Call of a cloud beyond a hill's blue moorings.
And one gold leaf turned sharply to the night.

LEONE RICE GRELLE

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1939

$10,000,000 Sewer Plan Faces Delay

Federal legislation permitting use of PWA funds held need by Bay State Commission.

Construction of the $10,000,000 project to end sewerage pollution in Boston Harbor, authorized by the State Legislature, may be delayed pending passage of special Federal legislation, members of the Special Sewerage Commission warned today.

Legislation enacted by the State makes the program contingent upon a Public Works Administration grant of 45 per cent of the total cost; by this the State would pay about $7,000,000 and the PWA would pay the remainder. Members of the commission, after expressing opinion that there are now no more PWA funds available, pointed out that PWA grants stipulate that engineering work on projects must be completed by June 1, 1940. To comply with this requirement on the sewerage project would be impossible, it was stated.

Consequently members of the Commission suggested it might be necessary to obtain special Federal legislation, applicable to this particular project, before construction could be assured. Some members stated that it now appears doubtful that the preliminary fund of $400,000 set aside to provide for soundings, surveys, and plans could be used pending the 45 per cent grant by PWA. Today a way was being sought to start this initial work by the transfer of an appropriation of money for the construction of a gate house at the Deer Island sewerage outlet which is to be rebuilt under the new program.

While delay in construction of the project was forecast, the Commission membership was completed today with two appointments by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. He named Thomas R. Bateman of Quincy, former House Republican Floor Leader in 1931 and 1932; and Neil McDonald, of Quincy, present member of the Republican State Committee.

The appointments are for a five-year term at $4,000 annually. Other members of the Commission, unpaid, are Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission; Joseph Dever, Sewerage Engineer of the M. D. C.; and Arthur D. Weston, Chief Engineer of the State Department of Public Health.

Music Shell to Go To Memorial Park

The Esplanade Music Shell, from which members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have given many open-air summer concerts, will be removed, commencing tomorrow, and set up in Memorial Park, East Boston, as a permanent music stand for East Boston residents, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announced today.

As the Mayor disclosed that he had awarded the removal contract to M. Spinelli & Sons, of East Boston, for $3,560, he added that he hopes to have WPA or volunteer bands give free concerts in the old shell at its new location next summer. Spinelli was the lowest of three bidders for the contract.

The old stand, now to disappear from its familiar setting, was erected in 1929 by the Metropolitan District Commission at a cost of approximately $20,000. Ground was broken July 26 for a new and larger shell costing in the neighborhood of $300,000, to be paid from a fund left by Miss Maria E. Hatch of Boston.

Brookline Band Concert

A band concert sponsored by the Brookline Board of Selectmen will be given at Dean Road Playground tomorrow at 8 p. m. The program will be played by a band under the direction of Irving R. Tooker. In event of inclement weather the concert will be given the following evening.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon; generally cloudy weather tonight and Thursday; continued cool; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; moderate northwesterly winds this afternoon and tonight, diminishing tonight and Thursday.

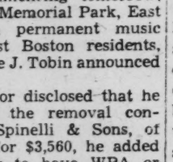
Central New England on Friday: Increasing cloudiness and not so cool, probably showers.

Massachusetts, Maine, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Mostly cloudy and continued cool tonight and, Thursday.

New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Thursday; light rain in north and central portions; Thursday continued cool.

Vermont: Mostly cloudy with light rain late tonight or Thursday; continued cool tonight with slowly rising temperature Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds diminishing; fair weather tonight and Thursday.



Official Temperatures

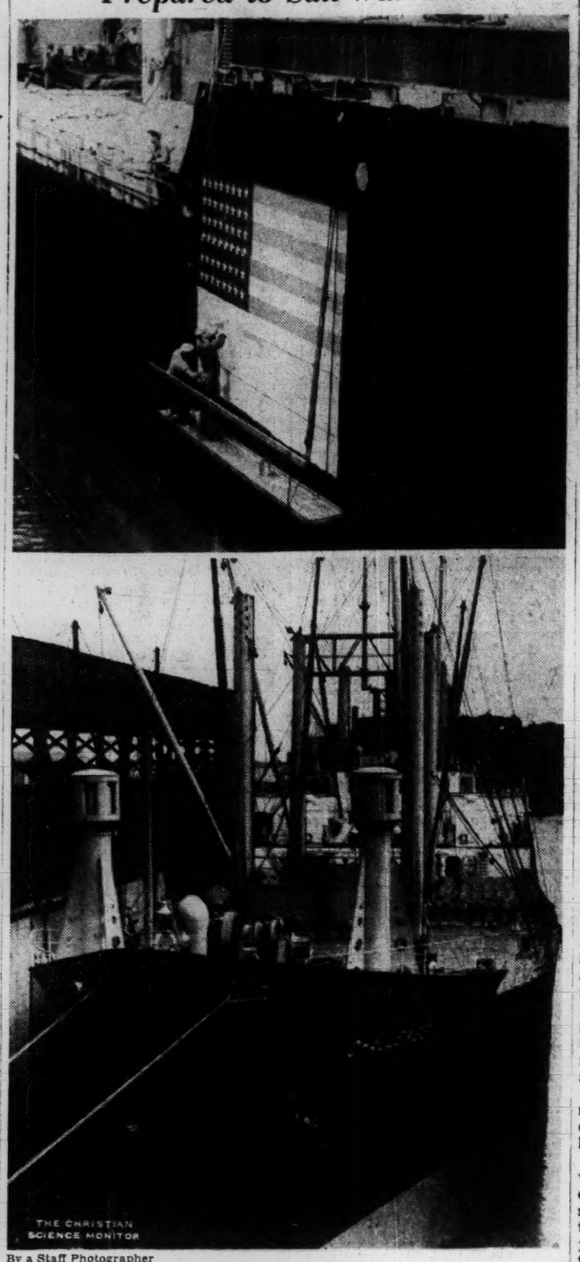
	A	B		A	B
Boston	56	77	Minneapolis	69	79
Bermuda			New Orleans	74	85
Chicago	66	72	New York	60	77
Denver	64	85	Norfolk	71	84
Helena	51	76	Philadelphia	60	79
Kansas City	82		St. Louis	70	83
Los Angeles	71	83	San Francisco	56	63
Miami	74	88	Washington	60	81

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 6.
B—Maximum, Sept. 5.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:10 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 5:46 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:41 p. m.

Prepared to Sail War Zone



By a Staff Photographer

Fast Freighter, Challenge

Upper: Painting U. S. colors on ship's side. Lower: Vessel as loaded at dock, American Hampton Roads Line.

Joseph Curran, of New York, President of the National Maritime Union, refused today to authorize a proposed strike by a crew of 36 men of the American Hampton Roads Line's fast freighter Challenge a few hours before its scheduled sailing time of 5 p. m. this afternoon for London from Boston. The crew had threatened to strike unless guaranteed a $250 bonus and $25,000 insurance for each man by the vessel's owners, the United States Maritime Commission. Mr. Curran notified Thomas McGowan, Boston agent of the Maritime Union, this afternoon that he planned to confer with a representative of the Commission at New York.

Furniture Shows N. E. Tastes

From the point of view of bill-paying husbands, perhaps it is just as well that the Fall Furniture Market in Mechanics Building is strictly a trade show for retail dealers and their buyers. A tour of the basement, first floor and balcony would be certain to reveal to any housewife absolutely necessary replacements for the home.

In large, the show reflects New England conservative taste for furniture and home furnishings which harmonize with the styles of homes to be found in this section. Radical departures from established styles and designs may be noted in a few examples but generally the line runs to Colonial and other reproductions which have been favorites for years. Maple, for example, is just as strong an item, dealers say, as it was eight years ago.

War Boom Seen

War talk has had no dampening effect on the registered buyers. With Louis A. Hinds, director of this 28th annual fair, they have an optimistic outlook on trade. They pointed out today that the last war meant greater purchasing power for the American consumer and that the last war boom was good for the furniture business.

Manufacturers from all the New England States, and from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania have entered exhibits. Their booths feature furniture, bedding, occasional pieces, lamps, china, gifts and baby carriages. The total count of lines is approximately 350.

Strictly New Englandish is one exhibit of "hurricane furniture." These are chairs built in Gardner, Mass., "the Chair City," according to a prospectus, "to commemorate the storm which swept New England in September, 1938, and as an enduring tribute to the spirit which rose above the worst disaster in New England's long history."

The chairs are so stamped and the line is a "limited edition." They come in finishes of maple, pine, red mahogany, walnut and black-and-gold decorated.

'Birch of Brittany'

Also new is "Birch of Brittany" furniture with the bottle leg motif. This is a soft finish birch modeled after the simple line of Brittany furniture and comes from North Bennington, Vt.

Woven glass fabric decorates some of the chairs in one exhibit and a Victorian cotton pattern is used for a dressing room ensemble. The "yarn" in the glass fabric, which is washable and durable, is said to be 2-10,000 inch in diameter.

Styles which will instantly be recognized as those of the great masters in furniture design are still used in the higher priced items. These recall museum pieces or furniture to be seen in Mt. Vernon and other national shrines.

Savant Sees Extinction Of Dictatorships

Gerard says evolution will treat war makers as it did saber-tooth tiger long ago.

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

War tinted today's sessions of the Fifth International Congress for the Unity of Science at Harvard when Prof. Percy W. Bridgman, physicist, asserted that researchers who subscribe to the philosophy of totalitarian states should be excluded from the ranks to which they formerly belonged. Dr. Bridgman already has closed the door of his own laboratory to them because "they have sworn away the individual freedom which is necessary to all scientific activity."

Prof. Ralph W. Gerard, University of Chicago psychologist, then declared that the laws of evolution would work as thoroughly toward the extinction of dictatorships as they did toward extinction of the saber-toothed tiger. Germany's over-specialization for conflict, he said, is as out of proportion as the oversized tusks of the extinct saber tooth.

"Rule by force rather than consent," he said, "gives an unstable organism and complete acceptance of the ethic that might makes right is a reversion to a less adaptive stage of human and social morality."

Prof. George Sarton, Belgian and specialist in the history of natural science, had a busy day of it, exhibiting his apparatus for scholastic research into the truth about discoveries and discoverers as far back as the fifth century B.C. His particular interest is that part of the Middle Ages often referred to as the "Dark Ages." "Absurd to call the period dark," he said, pointing to his "shoeboxes" where he has filed away the source material concerning important discoveries in natural science for each half century.

When he started his momentous work, recording absolute facts concerning the history of natural science, he thought the task would take him about 20 years. But in 20 years he has managed to get through only the first half of the fourteenth century, though the last half is almost ready for publication. His work is being sponsored and publication accomplished by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. "I'd like to tackle the fifteenth century next," he said, "but I know it would take 15 years, and rather than run the risk of leaving it only partly done, I'm going to write several smaller works that I've had in mind for years, slowly collecting the facts."

Professor Sarton started his work before the World War in Brussels, Belgium. When German forces invaded the country, he buried his files in the garden.

Determined to write the true history of natural science in the scholarly manner it should be done, meanwhile publishing Isis, a semi-annual journal devoted to manuscripts by others interested in various aspects of the same problem, he experienced much difficulty in selling the idea. He was about ready to give up and take any of several other positions offered him when the Carnegie Institution offered to help.

Blanchard Seeks Return as Senator

Senator Arthur F. Blanchard (R) of Cambridge, who resigned from the Massachusetts Legislature at the close of the last session in protest against the failure to increase legislative salaries, requested today the opportunity to withdraw his resignation.

In a letter to Joseph R. Cotton (R), President of the Senate, Mr. Blanchard said, "I feel, as I felt at the time I submitted my resignation, that the middle class should not be driven out of elective offices; and I fear this may be the case, due to the reduction in compensation brought about through the starting of the biennial system."

Mr. Blanchard added that he felt his viewpoint had been given adequate publicity and because he realized the practical impossibility of filling the vacancy caused by his resignation, he now considers it his duty to ask that his resignation be withdrawn.

Found Opportunity at Their Feet

Blueberry Industry at Blandford, Mass.

(1) Polish mothers and their daughters help gather the cultivated berries. (2) Joe Kamenski, one-time immigrant boy who had the idea of cultivating blueberries to make a living for himself and fellow Polish immigrants. (3) Polish boys sort and pack the blueberries.

Pole Finds Lowly Blueberry Way to Success in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLANDFORD, Mass.—Up on the cool hilltops of the Pioneer Valley region, Massachusetts blueberries are following the lead of their neatly regimented Cape Cod brethren, the cranberries, and are submitting to cultivation. As the result of the experiments and work of 135 Polish-Americans—many of them former mill workers—led by a one-time immigrant boy, Joseph Kamenski, the berries are finding their neatly packaged way to market in a larger, softer, more uniform and more luscious form.

To those who remember the New England family blueberry picking picnics in some farmer's pasture in the days when mother "put up" the small wild berries for winter pies, the 1,000-acre Blandford blueberry pastures are a surprise. Instead of the mixture of high and low bushes, wild flowers and stumps, the ground in them is carpeted with low plants covered with glistening berries.

Born in Poland

As a little boy in Poland, "Joe" Kamenski was apprenticed to a merchant-tailor when his mother sailed for America after the passing of his father. Later she was able to send him passage money so that he could follow her to the New World.

After trying various kinds of work in different American cities he found himself without money or employment as the depression set in. One day, he says, he was walking through the blueberry pastures trying to think of something he could do to support himself and his family.

"I figured folks have to eat, so I tried to think of something I could sell that would be good to eat and also good to look at," he tells those who ask about his start in the berry business. "The sun shone on the blueberries all about me. Then I saw my opportunity—right at my feet."

Started Business

From that moment on he devoted himself to experimenting with commercial blueberry production—and to marketing the berries in attractive packages. To help him Joe Kamenski gathered unemployed mill workers and others to work for health, happiness and opportunity in the Massachusetts uplands as did the early pioneers, over whose idle land the wilderness had begun to creep back in many places.

These workers live through the summer in a community established for them by Mr. Kamenski. They fill long-abandoned farmhouses and make use of the renovated 1790 school house. Their earnings range from $2 to $3 a day from picking the berries at 8 cents a quart.

Normal Buying of Sugar Advised

Householders likely to be stampeded into buying beyond their ordinary needs in sugar were advised today by John P. McBride, Massachusetts Director of Standards and Necessaries of Life, that such practice is not warranted by the present supply of this food.

Mr. McBride gave assurance that an adequate, normal supply is available and that investigation has disclosed no evidence of any shortage or likelihood of shortage.

He said it would be to the advantage of the buying public to continue to make its purchases on a normal basis and thereby prevent any upset of the market.

The American Sugar Refining Company announces that it has been swamped with orders. It states that with the opening of business today the company could accept a limited amount of business on the basis price of $5.75 per 100 pounds. "Hoarding" is attributed to be the reason for the price rise from $4.40 last Thursday to today's quotation of $5.75.

Reports from Portland, Maine, today said housewives, apparently recalling sugar rations during the last war, had practically cleaned out the sugar of Portland wholesale and retail grocers. The extraordinary demand raised the market price.

Quoddy Idea Sustained By Youths Learning Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine — While a working model of the abandoned Passamaquoddy tidal scheme, displayed and explained many times a day, is what seems to evoke most interest here, a sunny group of Cape Cod cottages behind the Administration Building also engages the attention of visitors, as an experiment in helping boys get going in industry.

Under the Quoddy Regional Work Experience Project of the National Youth Administration, some 475 young men are taking courses in vocational guidance, citizenship, and recreation, and are making use of Quoddy Village, which was originally erected for workers on the tidal project, as their camp.

Located about two miles from Eastport proper, the community has its own "town government" and holds elections and council meetings under a constitution.

Except for a certain uniformity of its buildings, and absence of a business street and a white spired church, Quoddy might be any one of a dozen little villages hereabouts. Two years ago, when the N. Y. A. experiment began, Quoddy Village was well on the decline. The modern, white little cottages, not particularly suited to Eastport's rigorous climate, had suffered. Roofs leaked, some floors buckled, paint chipped, and the whole setup presented a dejected appearance. But today, a visit shows many of the houses occupied, exteriors for the most part well painted, and grounds improved. Maintenance is especially encouraged; for people here refuse to subscribe to the theory that the Quoddy power plan is a thing of the past and a dream that will never come true.

In nearby Eastport, which felt more than anywhere else the effect of Quoddy's abandonment, a storekeeper will say: "Yes, they have a N. Y. A. school out there now, but don't forget Quoddy dam has not been abandoned for good." The sardine canning factory of Eastport bustles with activity; and the city, under the guidance of the Maine Municipal Finance Board, is recovering from a harassing financial plight, thanks to state emergency aid.

At Quoddy Village, Harry V. Gilson, director, explaining the function of the Youth project, said that the goal of the training was to develop employability through work experience, enabling the men to ascertain their adaptability from various types of work, and to form such habits as are essential for successful participation in industry. The program includes experience under normal working conditions, classes in trade technology bearing directly on the kind of work undertaken, education for better citizenship, and directed leisure time activities.

In a month's time, the junior worker, as the young men are called, spend 70 hours at actual work, 43 hours in the study of trade technology, nine hours in the library, divided between social studies and readings on his chosen trade, nine hours on problems of citizenship, and four and one half hours on conference with instructors. The system implies complete coordination between what the individual worker studies and what he does. It provides 22 work units, or occupations, including carpentry, commercial art, drafting, machine shop, printing, painting, power plant operation, sheet metal, steam fitting, woodwork, and electricity.

Just getting underway is a group in aviation mechanics. Youths showing aptitude for this type of work will receive a pre-apprentice training, enabling them to transfer into army training schools, if their acquired proficiency permits. Another activity is airport and pilot mapping.

Quoddy school has an administrative staff of 90 teachers, foremen and clerical help. In addition, some 40 persons are employed as guards, watchmen or firemen for the Quoddy development, including stored materials and the barracks which were built to house laborers on the dam. Administrative employees live in the village. The boys occupy two large dormitories. They come from New England States and New York and sign up for the five months period. They may re-enroll, provided officials believe further training such as Quoddy affords will benefit them.

New Hampshire Town Marks Its 200 Years With Pageant

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 6—The Town of Wilton marked its 200th anniversary over the week end in a celebration participated in by present and past residents of the town and with activities depicting the various stages of the town's history.

The history of the community was traced through a pageant and a parade. A log-cabin on wheels drawn by oxen and carrying women wearing poke bonnets and sweeping dresses illustrated "Early Settlers." The original Greenfield and Francestown stagecoach had an important place in the pageant parade while the "Boys of 61" were depicted by the Lafayette Artillery Company, the second oldest such company in the country.

* * *

Course in Farming

When the University of New Hampshire starts its school year this month it will introduce the new applied farming course in which practical and scientific methods are combined. In this course the requirement of a high school diploma will be eliminated with the stipulation that a young man or girl at least 18 years old with two years of high schooling may take the course if she or he has shown ability in the field of agriculture.

Any high school graduate regardless of age is eligible for the course. The new course will be somewhat broader than the previous agricultural courses and any student taking the course will be eligible to use the entire facilities of the University.

A supervised farm program is an important part of the course and this will be carried on by the students at their home farms or on other farms, if absolutely necessary. University officials feel that there are opportunities for youths in New Hampshire agriculture as the State produces less farm products than it consumes and that life on farms in New Hampshire is particularly desirable. It is also pointed out that many out-of-state people have acquired farm property in New Hampshire and require experienced farm people to operate their property. This is considered to be an important field for placement of young men trained in farm management.

* * *

County Costs

The cost of county governments in New Hampshire this year jumped more than 20 per cent over last year, according to their tax assessments on real estate filed with the State Tax Commission. Only two of the counties, Merrimack and Cheshire, cut their assessments while the other eight showed decided upturns with the $431,705 increase for Hillsborough County being the largest. The total county tax assessed against real estate in New Hampshire for the current year is placed at $4,051,898 as compared with $3,330,975 a year ago.

N. E. Survivors of Athenia Listed

State Department dispatches list 38 of the approximately 50 New England passengers aboard the Athenia as rescued after the British vessel had been sunk off the Hebrides Sunday night.

Fourteen of the 38 are now aboard the City of Flint, United States Maritime Commission freighter, expected to reach Halifax, Nova Scotia, the nearest North American port Sept. 9. They are:

Mrs. Franklin Dexter, the former Mrs. Mianne Palfrey Hill of Boston and Beverly, Mass.

Miss Jane A. Forte, Newton Highlands, Mass.

James R. Jack, Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor emeritus and honorary curator of Technology's Nautical Museum, of Watertown, Mass. and Mrs. Jack.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pringle of Lawrence, Mass.

Prof. Margaret L. Rooke of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Mrs. Hugh B. Rooney of Pittsfield, Mass.

Thomas Fielder of Orono, Maine, Boston Museum of Fine Arts art school student.

Charles Prince and Charles Prince, Jr., of Kittery, Maine.

Adolph John Leocha of Claremont, N. H.

James Jaffie of Manchester, Conn.

Miss Rose Churchill of Farmington, Conn.

New Englanders named as having arrived at Glasgow are:

Mrs. Benjamin Alton and daughter Elisabeth of Worcester, Mass.

Susan Benson of Wilson, Conn.

Robert P. Casey of Dorchester, Mass., Brown University professor.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Davis of Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Finley of Windsor, Conn.

Mrs. Hessie Hislop and children, John and Elizabeth of Dorchester, Mass.

William and Marjorie MacBain of Freedom, N. H.

Mrs. Ida Bartlett Mowry and daughters, Eleanor and Margaret, of Providence, R. I.

Miss Hazel Toon of West Roxbury, Mass.

Among the Americans listed by the State Department as having arrived safely at Galway aboard the Knute Nelson were:

Ralph Child, Bates College student, student, Brockton, Mass.

Mrs. Eleanor Crowley of Providence, R. I.

Franklin Dexter of Boston and Beverly, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Diven of Reading, Vt.

Gordon Hansen of Wollaston, Mass.

Dr. John Kirk of Boston, Mass.

City Registrar Puts in Busy Day

The City Registrar's office put in one of the busiest days in its history yesterday and clerks skipped their lunch hour to handle an inrush of men seeking birth and marriage record certificates. Five hundred were accommodated up to noon and by night 2,000 probably will have applied for these papers, James A. Burke, Registrar, said.

The men were a part of the 4,000 WPA workers laid off Sept. 1 because they have been employed for 18 months. To be re-assigned they must be re-certified and must produce birth or marriage records.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
Robert Donat in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." 3, 6:25, 9:40. Also "Gracie Allen Murder Case." 1:45, 5, 8:15.

University—
Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." 2:20, 5:40, 9:10. Also John Howard in "Bulldog Drummond's Revenge." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"In Name Only," with Carole Lombard, Cary Grant and Kay Francis. 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:50. "Frontier Marshall," with Randolph Scott and Nancy Kelly. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time," 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "The Star Maker." Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Death of a Champion," with Lloyd Nolan and Virginia Dale. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "Blackmail." Also "Everybody's Hobby," with Irene Rich and Henry O'Neill.

Repertory—
"Made for Each Other," with Carole Lombard and James Stewart. Also "Having Wonderful Time," with Ginger Rogers and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Good Girls Go to Paris," with Joan Blondell and Walter Connolly. 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. Also "On Borrowed Time," with Lionel Barrymore, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Bobs Watson. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Chester Morris, Lucille Ball and Wendy Barrie in "Five Came Back." Also The Jones Family in "Everybody's Baby." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow: Robert Donat and Greer Garson in "Goodbye Mr. Chips." Also New March of Time.

Scollay and Modern—
"Angels Wash Their Faces," featuring the Dead End Boys," Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. Also "The Magnificent Fraud," with Akim Tamiroff, Lloyd Nolan and Mary Boland. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
"Legong" ("Dance of the Virgin"), 1:30, 3:10, 4:50, 6:30, 8:10, 9:45. Also "March of the Movies," 1:10, 2:55, 4:30, 6:10, 7:55, 9:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"I Stole a Million," with George Raft and Claire Trevor. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Good Girls Go to Paris." 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

State and Orpheum—
Robert Taylor and Hedy Lamarr in "Lady of the Tropics." Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both Theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. Also "The Glamour Girls," with Lew Ayres and Lana Turner. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9. Tomorrow: "The Man in the Iron Mask," with Louis Hayward and Joan Bennett. Also "Coast Guard," with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy and Walter Connolly.

Normandie—
"Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Also "Prison With Bars," with Corinne Luchaire.

Trans-Lux—
"East Side of Heaven," with Bing Crosby and Joan Blondell. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "Spirit of Culver," with Jackie Cooper and Freddie Bartholomew. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5, 8:10.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Kid From Kokomo," with Pat O'Brien and Joan Blondell. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Charlie Chan in Reno," with Sidney Toler. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Metropolitan—
"Beau Geste," starring Gary Cooper and Ray Milland. 11:16 a. m., 2:36, 6:03, 9:30. Also "Quick Millions," featuring the Jones Family. 10:06 a. m., 1:36, 4:53, 8:20.

Tremont—
"Let Freedom Ring," with Nelson Eddy and Virginia Bruce. Also "Of Human Bondage," with Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Naughty Marietta," with Nelson Eddy. Also "Divorce of Lady X."

South Station Theater—
Graham McNamee's "Going Places," Pete Smith's "Poetry of Nature," "Ferdinand the Bull," "Paintings of the Masters," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Radio—Page 12

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on English Painting by Mrs. Tanner. 11 a. m.

'Mail Must Go Through'— Even If in a Banana Cart

Do you remember when the United States mail was carried in a banana cart?

Probably not, because it occurred only once in the history of the Boston Post Office, according to Timothy J. Sullivan, assistant superintendent of mails, who retired today after 51 years of service.

The one time it did occur was before the turn of the century when Mr. Sullivan was still on night shifts and horses and wagons took the mail from the Post Office to the old New York and New England Railroad terminal at South Station. Delinquencies in the delivery of the mail to the station were frequent on cold winter nights, Mr. Sullivan reports, as drivers overslept or horses were unable to get a footing on slippery cobblestones.

One night for some reason, a wagon did not report to the Post Office after its trip to the railroad station, and there wasn't another available to carry the mail. Timothy Sullivan was a foreman at the time and was looked to for inspiration. As he came to work that night, Tim had noticed a pushcart waiting in Spring Lane for the dawn.

Pushed to Station

Pulling it around to the delivery table, he and his helpers filled it with mailbags and with as much dispatch as possible pushed it to the railroad station in time to make train connections on schedule. And that's how the mail was carried in a banana cart.

Tim Sullivan remembers too, the herdics in Scollay Square which the Post Office often commandeered to help deliver the mail.

Half a century ago, newspaper publishers used the mails to a much greater extent for delivery of their editions than they do today, he says. And often bundles of newspapers arriving at some suburban postal station were put aside to await their turn with regular parcels, instead of receiving immediate attention. The publishers asked for help. The Postmaster called Mr. Sullivan. "Why don't you stamp them with a different colored ink or label than the rest of the mail?" suggested the foreman of deliveries. "We used the colors instead of printing 'News' on the packages, because not all the helpers could read," he explained.

Top Hats Worn

His co-workers in those days were mostly elderly men of Yankee origin, Mr. Sullivan says. "They came to work with silk top hats and Prince Alberts," he continued.

One of them, "Charlie" Brigham, was 94 when Mr. Sullivan joined the service in 1888, and was the oldest employee in the U. S. Post Office Department at that time. Tim Sullivan, who was getting $40 a month then, can remember Mr. Brigham's stories about the easy life the younger generation had in comparison with his own youth and the hard work of previous decades. "Charlie" Brigham's favorite, though, according to Mr. Sullivan, was about the move from the Post Office Building to the Old South Meetinghouse at the time of the great Boston fire in 1872.

Tim Sullivan can remember, too, the first parcel post mailed out of Boston in 1913. "It was a box of flowers," he says, "to Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President."

But all the lessons and wealth of postal detail he learned during the past 50 years usually go unheeded, he finds, by the young fellows just starting in. "Youths are too impatient," he says. "They really don't know what hard work is. This younger generation . . ."

Port of Boston Revenue Rising

Port of Boston Business

Revenue for Uncle Sam from the collection of duty on imports remains ahead of last year at the Port of Boston, it was disclosed by figures prepared today for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs. The commerce trend as a whole is upward, if the figures are any criterion, it was pointed out today.

Figures for the first seven months of 1939, available today, showed imports at the Massachusetts Customs District to be valued at $81,444,990 compared with only $59,001,795 for the corresponding period a year ago. Exports for this period showed a slight increase over last year for the first time in recent years.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Week Ending Sept. 2, 1939	Year Ago
Imports for Consumption	$2,637,106	$2,099,050
Imports for Warehouse	508,880	522,416
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	607,009	200,916
Duties collected	416,620	258,522
Wool imports (lbs.)	1,387,952	1,840,591
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Sept. 2	Year Ago
Wool imports (lbs.)	8,794,510	4,664,586
Duties collected	$3,690,537	$3,604,567

Navy Buys Plane Motors

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Navy has awarded a $929,075 contract for aircraft engines and spare parts to the United Aircraft Corporation, Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division, East Hartford, Conn.

Look Glamorous in Your New Fall Hat!

The model sketched is in grape wine shade. Do come up and see our other smartly different hats.

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CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF

Fashions For Fall

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We're always pleased when visitors as well as customers call here to see the latest developments in fashion. We are proud of the QUALITY, FASHION RIGHTNESS and VALUE of each individually selected garment or accessory. It is a satisfaction for us to have our apparel so generally admired . . . so highly regarded. Do let us show you these newest interpretations of the mode.

C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE
THE STORE OF FASHION AUTHORITY
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE
BOSTON

Hollywood Abroad

Ray Milland Gary Cooper Robert Preston

In "Beau Geste," continuing at the Metropolitan.

Two Film Programs Hold Over; 'Man in Iron Mask' Arriving

Incoming Films

Two of the first-run movie houses in Boston will hold over their current film programs for a second week. One of them is the Keith-Memorial where the continuing bill includes "In Name Only," triangle drama with Cary Grant, Carole Lombard, and Kay Francis; and "Frontier Marshal" with Randolph Scott in a Hollywood account of Tombstone, Ariz., during the days of Wyatt Earp. For a new item there will be added, starting Wednesday, a new March of Time release, "Soldiers with Wings," which is largely concerned with the U. S. Army Air Corps.

At the Metropolitan a second week is scheduled for "Beau Geste," which has Gary Cooper, Ray Milland, Robert Preston, Brian Donlevy, J. Carrol Naish, Susan Hayward, and Donald O'Connor in the cast, and "Quick Millions," relating new adventures of the Jones Family, this time in Arizona.

* * *

Dumas in a Mask

On Thursday the State and Orpheum will be turning to "The Man in the Iron Mask," the Dumas story about Louis XIV of France and his twin brother, not forgetting D'Artagnan, Athos, Porthos, and Aramis. On the same bill will be "Coast Guard" with Randolph Scott, Frances Dee, Ralph Bellamy, and Walter Connolly, recounting the adventures of a pair of officers in the service of the matrimonial problems of one of them.

"The Man in the Iron Mask" is an elaborate costume film produced by Edward Small and directed by James Whale. Its cast has Louis Hayward as both Louis XIV and Philippe, the King's twin brother. As the movies have long been aware, having one actor play both parts is an air-tight method of providing for a resemblance between twins. Joan Bennett will be Maria Theresa; Warren William D'Artagnan; Joseph Schildkraut, Fouquet; Alan Hale, Porthos; Miles Mander, Aramis; Bert Roach, Athos; Walter Kingsford, Colbert; and Marian Martin, Mlle. de la Valliere.

* * *

'Blackmail' and Hobbies

A new double bill is announced for the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday. The chief item will be "Blackmail," with Edward G. Robinson as a man, unjustly sent to prison, who escapes, begins life under a new name, is made known to the authorities by a former associate, and then seeks revenge on the informant. Among the other players are Ruth Hussey, most recently seen in Boston in "Maisie"; Gene Lockhart, Bobs Watson, Guinn Williams, John Wray, Arthur Hohl, and Esther Dale.

"Everybody's Hobby," which occupies the other half of the program, is a film about an American family which is fond of hobbies. The cast will include Irene Rich, Henry O'Neill, and Jackie Moran.

* * *

In Film Festival

René Clair's "Le Million" will start the third week of the film festival at the Fine Arts. It will run Thursday and Friday. The schedule for the remainder of the week will be as follows: Saturday, "As You Like it" with Elisabeth Bergner and Laurence Olivier; Sunday, the Russian film, "Road to Life"; Monday and Tuesday, "Victoria the Great," with Anna Neagle; Wednesday, "Life and Loves of Beethoven," with Harry Baur; Thursday, "Les Miserables," with Charles Laughton, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, and Fredric March. Each of the programs will include the documentary film, "The River."

Schools Open

(Continued from Page 1)

which had been installed on the grounds to handle the overflow.

Another innovation is the opening of a new school, the Vocational High and Opportunity School, in the old Continuation School building in South End. It is designed for boys and girls of 14 years or older who have little interest in academic subjects but wish to learn a trade before going to work. This school is prepared to accommodate between 6,000 and 7,000 students.

New Shops Ready

In addition to these, there are several new shops for trade and manual training classes, new boilers, new floors and renovated woodwork at various units in the city.

Schools opening today in the Greater Boston area are those of Arlington, Bedford, Belmont, Braintree, Chelsea, Cohasset, Concord, Dedham, Everett, Hull, Hingham, Lexington, Malden, Melrose, Milton, Needham, North Reading, Norwood, Quincy, Reading, Stoneham, Wakefield, Waltham, Weymouth, Winchester, Winthrop and Woburn.

In addition to the Boston schools, those of Medford, Somerville and Wellesley open today.

On Monday, schools of Brookline, Cambridge, Lincoln, Newton, Revere and Watertown will follow.

Throughout the State, about 700,000 children will respond to school bells this autumn, State Department of Education officials estimate.

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When new this piano sold for $1650. It is fully guaranteed. Other Mason and Hamlins, grands, uprights and consoles from $275 up.

EASY TERMS

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BOSTON

Classics to Be Featured In Boston Symphony Season

The Arts in Boston

Bach, Mozart, and Tchaikovsky will be the composers chiefly featured in the fifty-ninth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, which opens on Oct. 13. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct for the sixteenth consecutive year.

The last two pairs of concerts for the season will be devoted to the music of Tchaikovsky, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. Dr. Koussevitzky is planning to perform some of the earlier symphonies, rather than restrict himself to the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth. He will also offer a concert performance of the opera, "Pique-Dame."

A number of American works will be played. Among them will be a new symphony by Howard Hanson.

Three Russians have been invited to act as guest conductors. Igor Stravinsky will direct his "Oedipus Rex." Serge Prokofieff and Nicolai Andréievitsch Malko are the other two invited. All three men are now in Europe, but it is expected that they will be able to come to America without difficulty.

Stravinsky is due here very soon, having been appointed Charles Eliot Norton Professor of Poetry at Harvard. He is in France. Prokofieff is in Russia.

Malko will be making his first American appearance with a major orchestra when he conducts in Boston. He has been teaching conducting at the summer session at Mills College, California, but recently returned to Europe. He was born in Podolien, May 5, 1883, and studied with Rimsky-Korsakoff, Liadoff, Glazounoff, and Tchérepnin. He has been professor at the Leningrad Conservatory and director of the Lenigrad Philharmonic since 1927.

Emanuel Feuermann, cellist, will make his first appearance as soloist with this orchestra. Other soloists will include Josef Hofmann, Rudolf Serkin, Walter Gieseking, Jan Smeterlin, Jascha Heifetz, and Joseph Szigeti.

Among the works to be played are Bach's Mass in B minor (at a special concert in April), Debussy's "Martyre de Saint-Sébastien," Mahler's "Song of the Earth," and a new symphony by Stravinsky, in C major.

In the first week of October the orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky will give two concerts as part of the Week of American Music to be presented in New York by the American Society of Authors and Composers. Four swing bands will also participate.

Arlington Plans Flower Show

The Arlington Garden Club has announced its annual flower show for next Wednesday, Sept. 13, at Robbins Town Hall. The central feature planned is a "garden of the seasons" which will occupy the center of the hall, the stage being made to represent a terrace overlooking a garden. At the foot of the terrace wall there will be a pool in a setting of broad-leaved evergreens. Sixteen classes of entrants are scheduled to include such features as "charm windows," mantels, window boxes, table arrangements, diminutives and "still life in niche."

Officers of the Arlington Garden Club are Mrs. Leroy G. Shaw, president; Mrs. Winslow C. Sisson, vice-president; Mrs. G. W. Anderson; secretary; Mrs. Harold A. Tenney, corresponding secretary; Mrs. William C. Simpson, treasurer. The general chairman of the show is Mrs. Theodore LaFayette who is assisted by a large committee.

* * *

Charity Horse Show

A large number of entries have been received for the Acacia Club Charity Horse Show, to be held in Medfield Town Park beginning at 1:30 p. m., Saturday, Sept. 9. Miss Sylvia Warren is chairman of the committee in charge. Judges will be Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Mrs. John S. Ames, Mrs. Robert Homans, and Bayard Tuckerman.

* * *

Washington Display

What is said to be one of the most important collections of Washingtoniana in existence is being exhibited for the first time to the public at the old Tobias Lear house in Portsmouth, N. H., and will continue to be on display through September. In it is material relating to George and Martha Washington gathered by Col. Tobias Lear during his many years as secretary to the first President. Since Colonel Lear married successively two nieces of Martha Washington the items are of a very personal character and give an interesting picture of the intimate life of the Washington family. Washington himself visited the Lear house just 150 years ago, making an exhibition at the present time of particular significance.

* * *

Essex County Fair

With all the traditional attractions that have made it one of New England's outstanding fairs for more than a century, plus many new features, the 118th annual Essex County Fair at Topsfield opens today and will conclude Sunday. The fair, one of the chief attractions of the season to North Shore residents, is said to be arranged on a new and streamlined basis this year. The always famous flower show will be in charge of Mrs. Edward Wigglesworth as usual.

W. MacD.

Rail Bridges Guarded

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Special police have been assigned to guard four railroad drawbridges day and night, a spokesman of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad said.

He termed it "simply a precautionary measure," but explained the guards would remain on duty indefinitely at Greenwich, Westport and South Norwalk, Conn., and at Pelham, N. Y.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Gray Gordon's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Or.	Ireene Wicker, songs	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"20th Century Serenade"	Benny Goodman's Or.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Frank Ryan, comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Sport comment	News; sports	Frankie Frisch's talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 European comment	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 H. V. Kaltenborn	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Hon. Wm. R. Castle	Housing talk
7:15 European comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Cameos of Melody"	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Norman Cloutier's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Honolulu Bound":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Mayor M. J. Tobin	"Melodie Moods"
8:15 comedy; music	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Political speaker	"Melodie Moods"
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	Hobby Lobby: Mrs. F. D.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Goldman Band concert	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Roosevelt, m. c.	vocalists	Goldman Band concert	"Let's Dance"
9:00 "Summer Colony"	"Horse & Buggy Days"	"What's My Name": quiz	Concert Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:15 Buddy Clark; orch.	variety program	program	Edwin C. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:30 Columbia Concert	Concert Orchestra	George Jessel's Celebrities	Percy Faith's Music	"Classical Album"
9:45 Columbia Concert	Concert Orchestra	program	Percy Faith's Music	"Classical Album"
10:00 Grant Park concert	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15 Grant Park concert	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Musical Knowledge	Jack Tegarden's Or.	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 War comment	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's College of	"Romance in Rhythm"	News Service
10:45 "Adventures": talk	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Musical Knowledge	"Romance in Rhythm"	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; sports	News Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Johnnie Davis' Orch.	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:30 Berlin—London	"Music You Want"	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	The "Majestics"; Orch.
11:45 Paris comment	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Tony, Juanita, Buddy"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecast; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star Flashes
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	Five Star Flashes
8:30 "Musical Bee"	"Vocal Vogues"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jacobson's Rhythms"	Five Star Flashes
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 "Meet the Dixons"	"As You Like It"	Walter Kidder, songs	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Bill Elliot; songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Household talk	Government Reports	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Harvey and Dell"	"John's Other Wife" sk.	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Bostonalities"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"We Women"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Piano soloist
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones" sketch	Highlights, Halftones	"The Arizona Boys"
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Forecast; musicale	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Fashion Congress
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	"The Wife Saver"	"Road of Life"; sketch	Network speaker	News Service
12:00 "Joyce Jordan"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Italian program"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's Club News	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	Home Hour	"Tone Tapestries"	"Vacation Varieties"	
1:30 "Road of Life"	News Service	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Memories"	
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Concert Salon"; baritone; orchestra	"Betty and Bob"; sk.	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Your Family"; sk.	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Musical Mailbox"
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	"Dr. Jazz"; musical quiz	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"Don Artiste," pianist	Soprano recital
2:45 "Mellow Moments"	"Dr. Jazz"; musical quiz	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00 News Service	Light Opera Selections	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:15 U. S. Army Band	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Clyde Barrie; Goldman ensemble	"Hoosier Hop"; variety	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:45	News; weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 LeBrun Sisters	"Smile Parade"; vocalists; orchestra	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:15 "The Song Shop"	"Rhythm Auction"; variety program; news	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 Ray Bloch's Variety		"Vic and Sade"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45 "Deep River Boys"		"Midstream"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Network speaker	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 The Boston Hour	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Ireene Wicker	"White Brigade"
5:30 "Here's Moore"	"Variations"; music	Gray Gordon's Orch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Here's Moore"	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Highway Safety	News; weather	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Musicale	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	James W. Hook, talk	"Venetian Serenaders"
7:15 "Parker Family"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Luther-Layman Singers	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30 Joe E. Brown; H.	Del Courtney's Orch.	News dramatisations	"The Green Hornet":	Stan Brown's Orch.
7:45 Bosnik's Orchestra	Discussion on Europe	Dance Orchestra	dramatization	"Sundown Serenade"
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	Concert Internationale	Vallee Hour: Shirley	Unitarian Fellowship for	Housing talk
8:15 questions; answers	Concert Internationale	Booth; Gee Gee James	Social Justice	"Sing Song Time"
8:30 "Strange As It	"It's Up to You"; Dale	in sketch; Carmen Mi-	"The First Offender";	Leo Mack's Orchestra
8:45 Seems"	Baxter, m. c.; guests	randa; orchestra	dramatization	Herb Jeffrey, songs
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Toronto Promenade Symphony Orch.; Reginald Stewart, conductor and piano soloist	"Good News of 1940"; Walter Huston; Roland Young; Billie Burke; orchestra	Johnnie Davis's Orch. Edwin C. Hill, Alfred Wallenstein's "Sinfonietta"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15				
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour				
9:45				
10:00 Columbia Workshop	"1001 Wives": dramatic sketch	Musical Hall: Bob Burns; Sigurd Gurie; Barry Fitzgerald; Florence George; songs; orch.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orch.
10:15 Festival			John Steele, news	Leo Mack's Orchestra
10:30 "Viewpoints"; talk	Concert Orchestra		Concert Revue: Henry	News Service
10:45 "Adventures"; talk	Concert Orchestra		Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Venetian Serenaders"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sports; weather	News Service	loists	"Sportoscope"
11:15 Sports; music	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	"Swinging Strings"
11:45 Hal Kemp's Orch.	Phil Levant's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Shep Field's Orchestra	News Service

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the time of the year when all the fashion experts start trying to make you feel that if you even dare to set foot in town wearing anything at all that was contained in your summer wardrobe (even your precious, hard-earned tan!) you'll be ostracized by all your acquaintances! Fortunately, however, things aren't quite as bad as all that, although we must admit one does feel a bit "out of it" when one runs up against some fortunate who has managed to acquire a complete fall ensemble at this early date, with all the highlights of the new fashions.

So . . . if yours is the clothes budget that wishes seasons wouldn't rush up on you so quickly, then you'll want to begin with something that will look well in a lot of places and an equal number of circumstances. And we can think of nothing better (not to say more timely!) than that good old classic known as the "basic dress." A few seasons back the dress was the background for various belts and collars and cuffs. A different style, of course . . . but the idea was there just the same. The 1939 version, however, has been designed with the idea of being a setting for your bib necklace and matching bangle bracelet. Funny, isn't it, when you come to think of it, that you buy a whole dress as a "built-up" for mere accessories. But it just goes to show you how important they are these days.

But to get back to the dress itself, may we suggest that it must have a look of quality about it. Simplicity in design is absolutely essential, for all the frou-frou will be in the "jools" . . . which from some we've laid eyes on recently, will be quite enough! Chandler & Company, on Tremont Street, can show you just what we mean, in a selection of frocks that define all the new fashion points with a fine hand. For around $25. At least for the ones we thought best-fitted to take on such a responsibility!

* * *

A College Going-Away Gift

When your college daughter's last suitcase and trunk have been packed, and she has gone to locate big Horace (somebody always has to sit on them so they'll close!) we suggest you tuck in a little surprise that will be so pleasant she'll get everybody within calling distance at college to "come and see." It's Revlon's contribution (for $3.75, that is) in the way of their brand new "College Cut-Up." Which is a tricky little pigtex grain leather case, that is zipper-fastened, and oval in shape. With a smart luggage-like touch of brass right by the handle on top. The innards contain every essential for well-kept nails, and a place for everything. Such as Revlon's Enamel in any shade, oily Non-Acid Polish Remover, Adheron (which is used as a base coat before the polish goes on the nail, and then as a protector and high glossy finish, over the polish) and a flock of such tools as tweezers, a nail file, a pusher and orangewood stick, emery boards and a cotton pad. Which certainly takes everything in, doesn't it?

For that matter you'll probably want one for your own table drawer at home . . . and then when you do take a bit of a trip you can tuck it in your own suitcase. At Gilchrist's. And an item we know you'll like, even if you order it, sight unseen, through their telephone order service. Which is Hubbard 9400, for quick response!

* * *

Special On Scissors

Of course we don't pretend to run a model household but maybe you don't either. So maybe nobody at your house can ever find a pair of scissors, either. But they're always looking, and many a time you put up with manicure scissors when what you need is a pair of regular household scissors. Then perhaps you, too, would like to know of a special that R. H. White is having on scissors by Wiss . . . for 69 cents per pair right now. They include such types as sewing, manicure, pocket, dressmaker, and a couple others we can't remember. But 69 cents seemed reasonable for so many kinds.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature.

Trawler Catches Golden Haddock

All eyes at the Boston Fish Pier today turned to the line trawler Mary E. O'Hara, where Capt. Fred Wilson proudly displayed a golden haddock, taken in the trawl line yesterday in South Channel, and weighing nearly six pounds.

Golden haddock are unusual—the four-leaf clover of the sea—and the gold color makes them widely sought for exhibition purposes in seafood stores. This one measured about 15 inches long and was among 65,000 pounds of groundfish brought in by the O'Hara.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Waterbury—Electrical transcription program, Monday, September 11, 11:30 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Sept. 7

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
Shortwave
3:30 WSLR (W1XAL) 11.79mc
6:00 WSLR (W1XAL) 11.79mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Sept. 7

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

YANKEE CLIPPER
DAILY 10 A.M. LUXURIOUS YACHT TO PROVINCETOWN $2
Last Trip Sept. 10th Lv. EDISON WHARF Atlantic Avenue NEAR ST. STA. CALL HAN. 2323 Round Trip Sunday & Holidays $3.00

Get Some Today from Your Nearest HOOD Dealer

Amusements

ALLENTOWN, PA.
WILMER & VINCENT THEATRES in ALLENTOWN
COLONIAL • RIALTO
STATE

BOSTON
STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
3—M-G-M TRIUMPHS—3
ROBERT TAYLOR • ANN SOTHERN LAMARR in "Lady of the Tropics"
Also "THESE GLAMOUR GIRLS"
Featuring Lew Ayres-Lana Turner

NEW YORK CITY
"A 'Must' for Visitors to New York" —Readers' Digest
1939 PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
ABE LINCOLN IN ILLINOIS
By Robert E. Sherwood
PLYMOUTH, W. 45. Cls. 6-9156. Air-Cooled Evs. 8:25—$3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
KATHARINE CORNELL and THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY present
NO TIME FOR COMEDY with FRANCIS LEDERER
MARGALO GILLMORE
ETHEL BARRYMORE Th., W. 47 St. Air-cooled Evs. at 8:40 $1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
BROADWAY'S BIGGEST SHOW!
250 in the Cast 18 Stirring Scenes
FREDRIC MARCH (in person) in THE AMERICAN WAY
CENTER THEATRE—Rockefeller Center Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 (no higher) Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 PERFECTLY AIR-CONDITIONED
COMPLETELY AIR CONDITIONED
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-9570 Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
The THEATRE GUILD Presents PHILIP BARRY'S COMEDY AIR-COOLED
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44 St. Circle 6-5990 Evgs. 8:40. Mats. TOM'W & SATURDAY 2:40 Mail orders until November 4—361 Seats $1.10
"THE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES"
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Ave. 50th St.

TOPSFIELD, MASS.
TODAY ESSEX COUNTY FAIR TOPSFIELD WED. thru SUN.
AUTO THRILL SHOW
PRI. AND SAT. ONLY
ADM. 50¢ AFTER 5 P.M.
New England's Blue Ribbon Fair

Bees Entertain Bill Terry Nine for Three Games—Huskies Gridiron Outlook

Giants Stage Late Drive To End in Fourth Place

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New York's awakened Giants, who came to the Hub for a three-game Beehive series today, are momentarily engaged in a spirited battle for fourth place with—of all people—the Brooklyn Dodgers. This interesting sideline is one of three duels within National League ranks at the present time The most important, of course, involves the Reds and Cardinals for first place. In the second division, there is the rather dull encounter between Pittsburgh and Boston for sixth.

After a somewhat disastrous July, which brought only nine triumphs in 27 starts because of injuries and suspensions, the Giants bounced back with 15 won and 12 lost for August. Not exactly a flattering pace for an outfit picked early to be a pennant contender, but improvement enough for Manager Bill Terry to expect a prosperous September and a permanent berth in the upper section of the standing.

Here Through Friday

Before going against the Bees this afternoon, the Terrymen owned a record of five won and only one lost for September, and were half a contest up on the Dodgers. As the occupants of fourth position stay here tomorrow and Friday, it is conceivable that the Bees will play a prominent role in this struggle between New York's ancient rivals.

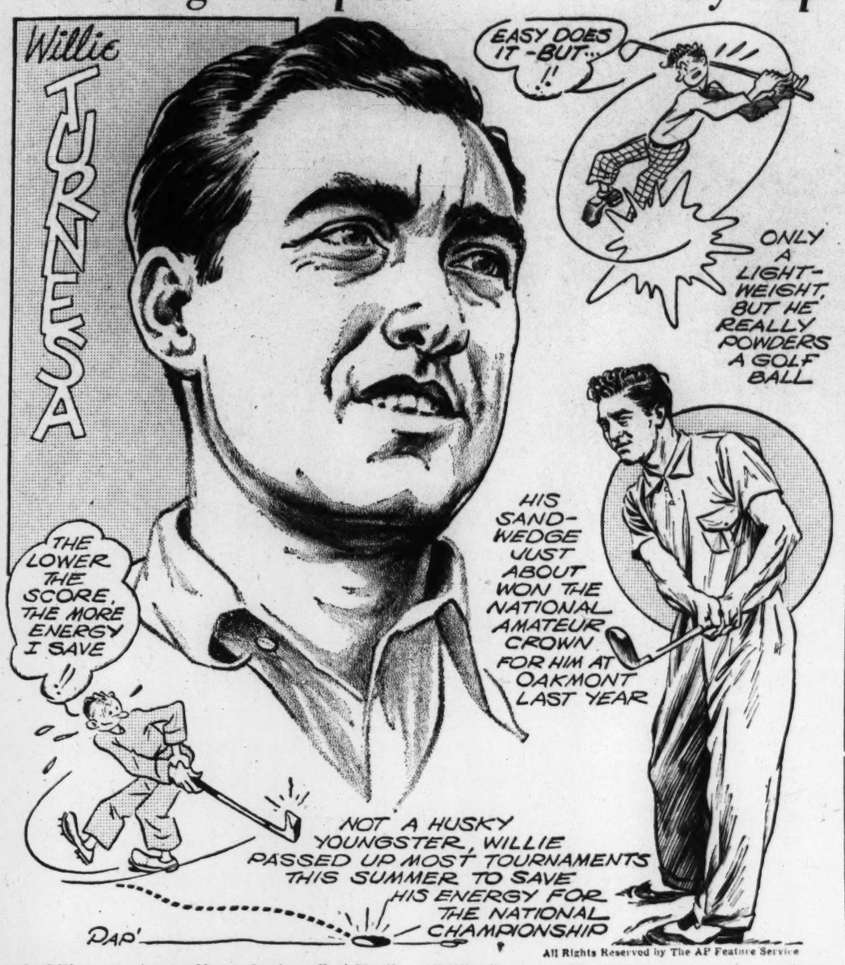
Through a recent series with the Phillies, Terry benched Zeke Bonura and played Johnny McCarthy at first base. New York critics take this move as an indication that the manager of the Giants has finally given up on the big New Orleans boy. Zeke's hitting has been disappointing, along with his fielding. American Leaguers told Terry that his new first sacker would not help the team unless he hit .350 or over. Now Bill believes it. Rumor has Elbie Fletcher, now with Pittsburgh, headed for the Polo Grounds in 1940.

Ott Handicapped

Young Tom Hafey, apparently, has solved the perennial third base problem for Terry. Burgess Whitehead is reasonably steady at second. The team's prize hustler is Frank Demaree, secured in a trade with the Cubs, and is one player certain of 1940 employment under Coogan's Bluff. Mel Ott has been chased by a leg difficulty for several weeks and may not play here against the Bees. And Mr. Casey Stengel wishes to announce that he is not sorry. Melvin is a very troublesome gentleman with a bat in his hands.

Carl Hubbell, the pitcher formerly known as the "Meal Ticket," is still on the New York staff, but like Lefty Grove of the Red Sox, works only once a week. Sunday is generally Hub's day. Walking out to the mound after a rest of six days, the screwball ace is yet a mystery to the opposition. However, he no longer can set the torrid pace he once did. Carl met the inevitable fate of all "Meal Tickets"—he was worked too often.

Defending Champion —By Pap'


Willie TURNESA
EASY DOES IT - BUT...!!
ONLY A LIGHT-WEIGHT, BUT HE REALLY POWDERS A GOLF BALL
HIS SAND-WEDGE JUST ABOUT WON THE NATIONAL AMATEUR CROWN FOR HIM AT OAKMONT LAST YEAR
THE LOWER THE SCORE, THE MORE ENERGY I SAVE
NOT A HUSKY YOUNGSTER, WILLIE PASSED UP MOST TOURNAMENTS THIS SUMMER TO SAVE HIS ENERGY FOR THE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

Ambitious amateur golfers who tee off at North Shore Country Club Sept. 11 in quest of the national amateur championship will find no golf-worn titleholder on hand to defend his crown. Willie Turnesa, the little chap who carved his name on the championship cup with his sand-wedge at Oakmont last year, should come up for the big test in perfect condition.

Jimmy Dunn Starts Work With Northeastern Squad

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

About this time every year, football coaches the country over are beginning to size up their squads and give vent to their annual moans. Sometimes these moans are merely habit, other times they are real, and still other times they are a sort of protection.

Coaches evidently figure this way—if they moan about what a hard time they will have molding a team from the remnants of last year's eleven, not much will be expected by students and alumni. If, on the other hand the team develops into a world-beater in spite of his moans, the coach will be deemed a wonder, and his stock will rose considerably.

67 Invited

Coach Jimmp Dunn of Northeastern was the first of the annual moaners we have come up against this season. And Jimmy's moans appear to come under the heading of being real.

Last week Jimmy sent invitations to pre-season practice to 67 Northeastern students. Just 21 — one man short of two full teams—reported to Huntington Field yesterday. Of course, more men are expected daily throughout the rest of the week until a peak of about 35 is reached by next Monday. With that squad, Dunn will go through his schedule of seven games, beginning with St. Anselm's Sept. 30, and continuing with New Hampshire, Bates, Tufts, Rhode Island State, Springfield, and Upsala.

Difficult Schedule

Dunn terms this schedule the most difficult in Northeastern's history, and the absence of many experienced players makes his task of building a successful team a large one.

"All I need," Jimmy declared dolefully yesterday, "are a couple of tackles, a guard, line replacements, a kicker, and a passer."

Gone from last year's eleven are six players whose outstanding work kept the Huskies in many a game. They include Capt. Jim Connolly, often called the "jolter"; Bill Little, a running back who at least once each year ran 90 yards or more for a touchdown; Foxy Flumere, termed the cagiest quarterback Northeastern ever had; and Arnie Kaufman, Stan Rogers, and Andy Bierenbroodspot, all three-year veterans in the line.

Harlow Offense

Dunn teaches the Harlow offense, a system based on split-second timing and accurate carrying out of assignments. One of Harlow's captains at Western Maryland and later a trouble-shooter for him at Harvard, Dunn has helping him two other men who formerly were coached by Harlow—Horald Kopp, line coach, and Pete Merger, backfield coach.

Jimmy could not start work yesterday on his offense to any marked degree, because all of his operatives were not out. Northeastern's peculiar academic setup, which sees the boys alternately working and attending school for 10-week periods, has placed many of his prospects in summer jobs, which conclude this week.

Tentative Line-up

If all the men on whom Dunn is counting show up, the tentative line-up will have Capt. Connie Sullivan and Carl Johnson at end, Bill Sanford at one tackle post with the other open, Jerry DeNapoli and Mal Barney at guard, Art Anderson at center, and Bob Gurney, Sonny Yetten, Ronnie Tubbs, and Joe Beaton in the backfield.

Dunn originally planned for a scrimmage tomorrow, and a game scrimmage Saturday. These may be deferred, however, until more men report. Double sessions are being held this week, with a training table luncheon—an innovation in Northeastern history—provided. Single sessions will begin next week.

Around The Hub

All-Stars Arrive Friday

The squads of the Eastern College All-Stars and the Washington Redskins, who meet next Monday night at Fenway Park, will arrive in Boston this week end. The All-Stars will come here Friday, following their game tomorrow with the New York Giants at Yankee Stadium, and the Giants will appear Saturday.

In the ranks of the Stars are some of the most outstanding college players in the East last year. Dartmouth's Bob MacLeod, Johnny Chickerneo of Pittsburgh, Wilmuth Sidat-Singh of Syracuse, and Bill Osmanski of Holy Cross will form the backfield, while the line will consist of such recognized players as Ray Carnelly and Con Campbell of Carnegie Tech, and Don Daughters of Harvard.

* * *

Beginning next Friday, the Boston Olympets, girls' softball team, will play six games in five days. The first two will be played at the Garden—with the Langley Girls of Portland, champions of Maine, on Friday night, and with the Stamford Nutmegs, champions of Connecticut, on Saturday evening. Sunday they play the Totem Pole team at the Brockton Fair, Monday they meet the Baseball Writers of Boston at National League Field in the afternoon, and the Gardenias at Fenway Park in the evening. Tuesday they play in Melrose.

* * *

Three championship events will feature the twentieth annual swimming meet held by the Town of Brookline at the Boylston Street Reservoir this Saturday. They includes the N. E. A. A. U. junior men's 440-yard freestyle; the Massachusetts State 100-yard backstroke for men, and the women's N. E. A. A. U. junior 100-yard freestyle. There will also be a number of open and local events on the program.

Crimson Season Ticket Plans

The Harvard Athletic Association yesterday mailed 35,000 sets of ticket applications to the entire alumni ticket list for the eight games which will be played by the varsity football team this fall.

The Association continues to waive the personal occupancy clause in the case of the Yale game, although personal occupancy applications will have prior rights in the filling of applications which are not for personal use.

The Association will admit children under 16 years of age at half price in the reserved seat sections for the Bates and New Hampshire games. Tickets will cost 90 cents and will be only obtainable at the Harvard Athletic Association before 5 p. m. on the Friday before each game. Steel stand tickets priced at 25 cents for the Bates and New Hampshire games and 75 cents for the Pennsylvania game will be sold to children.

Ticket prices for the Harvard games follow: Bates, $1.65; Chicago at Chicago, $2.75; Pennsylvania $3.30 and $1.65; Dartmouth $3.30 and $1.65; Princeton at Princeton $3.30 and $2.20; West Point $3.30; New Hampshire $1.65; Yale $3.85. Additionally, the Association is selling two season tickets priced at $9.90 and $6.60 entitling the holder to a definite seat location for the home games except that with Yale.

More season tickets already have been sold for aHrvard games this year than in any recent year. Non-Harvard men may apply for season tickets at the Harvard A. A. at any time. Non-Harvard men may also apply for other reserved seat tickets and their applications will be filled before the public sale. The number of reserved seats or season tickets sold to any person is unlimited, though all Harvard men are personally responsible for proper distribution of their football tickets.

English Hope to Play Soccer

LONDON (CP)—Soccer authorities are hoping that the winter sport will not be abandoned entirely despite suspension of professional league activities announced recently. In well-informed quarters it is said there is a possibility that local leagues will be formed in various districts.

"We are advising all clubs to keep their players under immediate control for the time being although it is unlikely any matches will be played Sept. 9 due to the war situation," W. C. Cuff, English league president, said recently after a conference with Football Association officials.

With clubs and players hopeful that an early signal will be given for resumption of the league program, Cuff stated he intended calling a special meeting of the league management committee, following which a joint statement with the football association will probably be issued.

It is believed the league's scheme for wartime football will be based on an area plan with separate leagues operating in the north, the midlands and the south. From 1916 to 1918 local leagues were formed, eliminating travelling and other expenses, in various parts of the country.

During the first nine months of the great war league and cup tournaments were played as usual but the English Cup final was played in Manchester, instead of London, Sheffield United defeating Chelsea 3-0.

Government regulations regarding crowds are the big obstacle. In the last war fear of bombing raids was not a major factor, for the first two years at least, but authorities realize that conditions at the present time are very different.

The majority of players are remaining with their clubs and carrying out normal training routine. It is notable, however, that 22 of Liverpool's 31 professionals, members of the territorial army, have already been drafted for military service.

Terrier Gridmen to Report To Coach Hanley Tomorrow

Boston University's football squad of 56 invited hopefuls will meet at Nickerson Field tomorrow morning. Equipment will be issued immediately, and the men will appear on the field for a short workout before lunch.

This first session will be nothing more than a few conditioning exercises. After lunch, the entire squad will be given a written examination to determine whether they have mastered assignments which were in their possession all summer. That will be followed by a workout of about two hours.

Twice Daily

Starting Friday, the men will work out twice daily, from 10 to 12 noon and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. These double sessions will continue until Sept. 25, when Boston University's College of Business Administration opens. Classes at the School of Education start Sept 18 and members of the squad who are enrolled at the School of Education or in the Department of Physical Education will be forced to drop their morning workouts.

Work during the first week will be devoted almost entirely to fundamentals in view of the fact that this is one of the greenest squads that Coach Pat Hanley has had in his six years at Boston University. In fact, Hanley says:

Clean Slate

"We are starting with a clean slate. During my first four years here, we worked pretty much with one complete generation of students. Last year we tried unsuccessfully to build a combination out of the leftovers of that four-year period, but this fall we start anew and again begin building on a future policy.

"Truthfully, it would be impossible to name more than two men who seem definitely certain of starting against Franklin and Marshall Oct. 7. Capt. Paul Sullivan will be at right tackle and Charlie Cremens at right guard. The other nine positions are wide open and it is a case of every man for himself. Veterans of last year will have to prove their worth over the sophomores coming up and past reputations will mean absolutely nothing. The starters against Franklin and Marshall will be the men who show best during this month."

Veterans

With this situation there will probably be more battling for regular positions than ever before. With everybody having an equal chance, anything can happen. It would not be surprising to see four or five sophomores in the starting line-up, even though these second-year men have 17 lettermen to compete against.

Veterans returning are: Capt. Sullivan, right tackle; Bill Barry, left end; Bob Brown, left end, Aidan Burnell, right halfback; Al Clark, right halfback; John Connearney, quarterback; Charlie Cremens, right guard; Joe Giannotti, left tackle; Ray Hartley, left tackle; Joe Lanata, right end; Ed Marukelli, left guard; Jim McDonald, right end; Ray Needham, center; George Pantano, quarterback; Walter Rudziak, left guard; Ralph Salvati, fullback, and Ken Skoropowski, left guard.

Local Box Score

Bees

Sept. 5

BR'KLYN	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Coscarart 2b	4	1	2	3	3	2	0
Lavagetto 3b	4	1	0	0	2	2	0
Walker cf	3	1	2	3	4	1	0
Camilli 1b	4	1	1	4	9	1	0
Parks rf	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
Koy lf	2	1	1	1	1	0	0
Todd c	4	0	1	2	5	1	0
Hudson ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Casey p	4	1	2	3	1	3	0
Totals	32	6	10	17	27	13	0
BOSTON							
Sisti 2b	4	0	0	0	4	1	1
Garms lf	3	1	1	3	1	0	0
Hassett 1b	4	0	2	3	8	1	0
Rowell cf	4	1	1	3	2	0	0
West rf	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Majeski 3b	4	0	0	0	0	3	0
Warstler ss	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Masi c	3	0	1	1	3	0	1
Fette p	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Moran p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	2	6	11	24	8	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	0		—6
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Runs batted in, Hassett, Camilli 2, Lavagetto, Todd Walker 2, West. Two-base hits, Hassett, Walker, Casey, Todd, Coscarart. Three-base hits, Garms, Rowell. Home run, Camilli. Stolen base Koy. Secrifices, Fette, Walker. Double play, West and Hassett. Left on base, Boston 5 Brooklyn 6. Base on balls, by Fette 3 by Casey. Struck out by Fette by Casey 3, by Moran. Hits, off Fette, 10 in 7 innings; off Moran 0 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Casey, Garms. Winning pitcher Casey. Losing pitcher Fette. Time 1h. 59m. Umpires Goetz, Pinelli and Reardon. Attendance, 3,381.

Today's Baseball

By the Associated Press

(Time is Eastern Standard)

National League

Philadelphia at Brooklyn, clear, 7:30 p. m.
New York at Boston, clear, 2 p. m.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, clear, 12:30 and 3 p. m.
St. Louis at Chicago, clear, 3 p. m.

American League

Boston at New York, clear, 2:15 p. m.
Washington at Philadelphia, clear, 2:15 p. m.
Detroit at Cleveland, cloudy, 3 p. m.
Chicago at St. Louis, clear, 4 p. m.

Truett Sewell, Pirate pitcher, has been put out of ball games but twice in a decade, and each time it has been by Umpire Larry Goetz.

Holyoke Tourney Begins Saturday

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 6 (AP)—Pairings for the opening of the Middle Atlantic baseball tournament at Holyoke Saturday were announced here last night.

The schedule: Elkridge, (Md.) vs. Turner Village (Maine); Connecticut champions vs. New York State champions (both unnamed); Linden A. A. (Elizabeth, N. J.) vs. Savage-Mulloy (Manchester, N. H.); winner of Maryland-Maine game vs. Holyoke Knights of Columbus.

On Sunday, the semifinal and final will be played.

Purple Squad Reports

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 6 (AP)—Holy Cross launched its fall football practice yesterday with a squad of 55 candidates reporting to Head Coach Joe Sheeketski and his assistants.

Sheeketski, serving his first season as head coach after six years as backfield coach, has a veteran squad but must develop players to fill the shoes of the graduated stars, Bill Osmanski and Joe Delaney, fullback and tackle, respectively. He also has an acute quarterback problem, there being no experienced players available for this position.

Tomorrow's Baseball

By the Associated Press

National League

New York at Boston, Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, St. Louis at Chicago. Only games scheduled.

American League

Chicago at St. Louis (2). Detroit at Cleveland. Washington at Philadelphia, Boston at New York.

Vivid Baseball History Given to N. B. Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COOPERSTOWN, New York—A vivid history of baseball, in the language of the game, went into the archives of the National Baseball Museum on minor league day

A complete set of baseball guides covering the years from 1894 to 1939 tops the imposing baseball library which was dedicated July 9 during the Minor League celebration of the national baseball centennial. The big library of the American national game is sponsored by the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, the parent body of all minor circuits.

Gift

The baseball guide books are the gift of C. E. Van Alstyne, a farmer who lives in the mountains of northern New York State. It is one of the few complete sets in existence. Van Alstyne had advertised his guide book set in the newspapers.

William Beattie, curator of the National Baseball Museum, saw the "ad" in the classified section. Beattie hurried to Van Alstyne's farm home and asked to see the collection.

Proudly, Van Alstyne displayed the guide books to his visitor. Smiling warmly, he then wrapped them up and handed them to Curator Beattie.

Wouldn't Sell

"I won't sell these books now, he said. "I will give them to you for the National Baseball Museum Baseball is 100 years old this year This is my gift to the game and to the people who love it. Furthermore, I will send you five dollars a year to help take care of it in the museum."

Curator Beattie explained that would not be necessary. Then he hurried back to Cooperstown, the birthplace of baseball, with the precious prize.

Chance

Thus, quite by chance, the National Baseball Museum came into possession of a rare history of American baseball, its origin, its history and its players.

Boston Batting

Red Sox		Bees	
Foxx	.366	Hassett	.324
Berger	.333	Garms	.314
Finney	.328	Cuccinello	.308
Williams	.324	West	.281
Doerr	.316	Majeski	.280
Cramer	.306	Outlaw	.276
Tabor	.298	Miller	.269
Cronin	.297	Cooney	.255
Carey	.295	Masi	.253
Peacock	.292	Andrews	.250
Vosmik	.275	Rowell	.250
Berg	.273	Lopez	.249
Nonnenkamp	.257	Warstler	.244
Desautels	.240	Sisti	.214

Boston Pitching

Red Sox	W	L	Bees	W	L
Wagner	1	0	Posedel	15	9
Grove	13	3	Lanning	5	4
Ostermueller	11	3	Fette	10	10
Heving	10	3	Moran	1	1
Dickman	7	3	Sullivan	5	6
Auker	9	8	Errickson	4	6
Lefebvre	1	1	MacFayden	8	13
Galehouse	7	8	Turner	4	9
Wilson	8	11	Frankhouse	0	2
Wade	1	4			

The Boston Automobile Dealers Association will hold its twenty-first annual golf tournament at Commonwealth Country Club tomorrow, with members competing for the McNamara Trophy, the Miller Shield, and the Fay Trophy.

You'll never forget the creamy goodness of Sealtest-approved Banana-roon Ice Cream after your first taste! It's a delicious blend of ripe, fresh bananas and crushed macaroons with the other wholesome ingredients of Sealtest Ice Cream. You can get this rich extra-smooth ice cream at your neighborhood Fro-joy dealer's now!

FRO-JOY Sealtest ICE CREAM

This company and the Sealtest System of Laboratory Protection are under the same ownership.

Sealtest-approved

Sunshine Laundry

Revive that over-worked wardrobe—our service merits the approval of the discriminate.

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SUNDAY, SEPT. 10
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From Boston Quincy - Brockton

Join the camera enthusiasts and cyclists for a Sunday of good times on train and boat, with ample time for exploration and picture taking on New England's most fascinating islands!

Lv. Boston (So. Station) 7:30 A.M. (E.S.T.). Return, Due Boston 8:50 P.M. (E.S.T.).

(Subject to Cancellation Account Weather Conditions)

$2.50 Round trip to MARTHA'S VINEYARD

$3.00 Round trip to NANTUCKET

Including Steamer Fares

AIR-CONDITIONED COACHES
YOUR OWN BIKE CARRIED FREE

TICKETS STRICTLY LIMITED TO 800 Nantucket—400 Martha's Vineyard
PURCHASE WELL IN ADVANCE

Tickets and Information at So. Station, Back Bay, 67 Franklin St., or Station Ticket Offices

The NEW HAVEN R. R.

IT'S A SPECIAL TASTE TREAT
BECAUSE Deerfoot Farms SPECIAL MILK is pasteurized in the bottle in which you receive it instead of in bulk. This accounts for its natural milk flavor.
• A parchment-lined *solid metal* cap gives extra protection to its purity.
• Deerfoot Milk is all produced in the vicinity of Southborough, Massachusetts, within 40 miles of Boston. This means that you get the full, delicious goodness of fresh, local milk.
• Notice the name *SPECIAL* Milk. SPECIAL is a grade of milk produced under State standards more exacting even than those required for Grade A. Yet it costs you little if any more.
We warmly invite you to come to Southborough and see for yourself how clean our dairy barn is kept and under what sanitary conditions Deerfoot Farms Special Milk is produced. Turn at the Deerfoot sign on the Boston-Worcester Turnpike.
PURITY PROTECTED BY SOLID METAL CAP
DEERFOOT FARMS SPECIAL MILK
ENJOY DEERFOOT FARMS SPECIAL MILK
CALL HIGhlands 1857

Olympic Prospects in Pacific Northwest—National Amateur Golf at Chicago Club

Portland Club Produces Girl Swimming Material

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A group of seven girl swimmers from Portland's Multnomah Athletic Club have given indication by their impressive competitive record this year that they must be seriously reckoned with for the next Olympic Games.

These girls, who average 15 years of age, show no respect for their elders—at least, not their swimming elders. For in this year's women's national swimming championships all seven scored points to give their Club second place in the nationals.

Star of the team is a little 13-year-old, Nancy Merki. Early in the season, the shy but pleasant Portland miss stole the show at the Far-Western A. A. U. Indoor championships in Seattle. There she pleased the crowd by setting a new Pacific Coast record in swimming the 400 yard freestyle in 5m. 36s., practically without competition. In this meet she also scored a second place in the 220 sprint, and swam a lap on the winning 400 yard freestyle relay team.

National Champion

Few people expected her to do that well in the national championships against the best swimmers in the country. But little Nancy proved to all that she was America's leading middle distance woman (at 13) swimmer, by winning the 400 and 800 meter freestyle events, placing second in the mile, and partaking in the 400 meter relay win of the Multnomah girls. In the longer event she shattered Katherine Rawls' American record by 13.3 seconds. And in the 400 meter race, Nancy was only 1.1 seconds over Helen Madison's best time of 5m. 20.6s.

Nancy isn't the only Multnomah star. Far from it. All seven of the girls show great potentialities, and their coach, Jack Cody, hopes to soon have seven champions.

Other Starlets

Other girls on the team are Brenda Helser, Ann Cooney, Joyce Macrae, Nancy Lewis, Bernice Lindsey, and Mary Ann Hansen. A free style swimmer, Miss Helser placed right behind her teammate Nancy Merki in the national 400-meter event, and is even better in the sprints.

Miss Cooney specializes in the backstroke and Miss Lindsey in the breaststroke, while the others are free style swimmers primarily.

Although the women swimmers from the Los Angeles Athletic Club won first place in the Nationals, the Multnomah mermaids had the consolation of defeating them in the Seattle meet earlier in the year.

* * *

Have you ever wondered what a football player does on his vacation? A check-up on the summer activities of the University of Oregon gridmen would show a variety of occupations, most of which help to put the athletes in good shape for the coming season.

Lifeguards

Four of the boys are doing highway construction work—Roy Jensen, Ernie Robertson, Bernie McCudden, and Merle Peters. John "Buck" Berry and Dick Horne are lifeguards. Steve Anderson, Doug Caven, and Willie Reynolds are working in a cannery, while Ray Segale, Marshall Stenstrom, and Erling Jacobsen are doing the advance work in the Seattle branch of a can company.

Plunging fullback Frank Emmons is baling hay on an Oregon farm, and 225-pound tackle Jim Stuart works on a ranch. The backfield star, fleet Jay Graybeal, has been driving a freight line truck in his home town, Pendleton.

But the coach has not followed the diversified activity of his players. Like the proverbial mailman who goes for a walk on his day off, Coach Tex Oliver spent part of his summer teaching a football school in Nampa, Idaho. **Bob Cahn**

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: New York City—Capt. Fred Lawton, skipper of Harold S. Vanderbilt's new 12-meter yacht "Vim," which was brought here aboard the President Harding from England, after scoring 19 victories, four seconds, and two thirds in a total of 28 starts. The "Vim" raced on this side of the Atlantic over Labor Day week end, leading home Van S. Merle-Smith's "Seven Seas" in the regular holiday engagement of the Larchmont Yacht Club. Center: Haverford, Pa.—Members of the victorious Australian tennis team which turned the tables on the American squad, 3 to 2, in the Davis Cup challenge round. Left to right: Jack Crawford, Adrian Quist, John Bromwich, and Harry Hopman, captain of the Australian team, who does not play but who practices with the team. Right: Vandalia, Ohio—Mrs. William Gilbert of Madison, Wis., who replaced Lela Hall, the Strasburg, Mo., feminine star, as the topmost woman shot at the Grand American fortieth annual handicap championship here. Mrs. Gilbert, who has only been shooting clay targets for four months, broke 98 out of 100 to take the North American Clay Target Championship.

Trojans Picked to Win Pacific Coast Grid Title

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 6 (AP)—Now that virtually every rival coach in the Pacific Coast conference has "conceded" the pigskin championship to the University of Southern California, there is little left for headman Howard Harding Jones to do this fall.

All the grey-haired veteran has to accomplish is:

1. Bowl over, in order, Oregon, Washington State, Illinois, California, Oregon State, Stanford, Notre Dame, Washington and U. C. L. A.
2. Rebuild the entire right side of his line, bereft of the men who were the seasoned starters of his 1938 machine.
3. Find out what to do with no less than a half dozen very efficient quarterbacks, on the one hand, and fill a yawning gap at right half.
4. Win the Pacific Conference championship.

Strange part of the 1939 outlook for the Trojan warhorse is that last year, before the season started, Jones' rival in the Far West graciously put him on the same spot as this year. They said he couldn't lose.

But the Trojans did lose—handed a whopping defeat by Alabama in the season's opener. The experts quickly decided they had been mistaken, and the Jones critics demanded his job.

It wasn't until later in the season, when the Trojans continued their uphill struggle, winning game after game, that another reversal presented itself, and when the climax of the Rose Bowl victory over Duke was achieved, the Jones-U. S. C. bandwagon once again was loaded to the gunwhales. It's still loaded, which is fine with everyone except the headman and associates close to the situation.

There is no doubt U. S. C. has a world of material, but it is unbalanced. He has replacements for the jobs vacated by graduation, but it will be difficult to replace, for instance, Red Morgan, the big right halfback, or Captain Don McMcNeil, his center. Ray George, at right tackle, Fisher, regular starting guard, and Stanley, senior end, were experienced men in the Jones system.

Just who will fill their respective shoes remains to be seen. The other side of the line is intact. He has good end material, but Jones would feel better if he knew for certain that Al Krueger, pass catching hero of the Duke conquest, would be ready for action.

Barring the right halfback position, U. S. C. is well fixed with Bob Hoffman at the blocking left half spot, and Sangster and Peoples at full.

For the quarterback role—most any coach would be willing to boast any two of the candidates. Ambrose Schindler, 1937 star, is back. Grenville Lansdell, daring signal caller, pass-tosser and broken field runner, is another. And Doyle Nave, the lad who fired the four passes that brought Duke to its knees, won't sit on the bench again all year for another dramatic appearance such as occurred last January in the Rose Bowl.

Maybe the rival coaches are right about U. S. C., but there's one coach willing to wait awhile to find out. His name is Howard Harding Jones.

Stagg Scoffs at All-America

(This is another in a series traveling the 50-year span with the grand old man of football, Amos Alonzo Stagg.)

By Russell J. Newland

STOCKTON, Calif. (AP)—Near the end of every football season, the big push is on to name All-America teams. A great many coaches and others indulge in this player juggling act.

For 49 years, the mentor who antedates all others consistently has declined to pick an All-America player or team. That man is Amos Alonzo Stagg.

No other expert is better qualified to name one or 11 players to an all-time, all-star team. He's either watched or had first-hand information on all the good ones since the first All-America team was chosen in 1889.

Stagg, as a slippery little end at Yale, was named on the first All-America eleven. It appeared in Harper's Weekly, in the sports section edited by Casper Whitney. Credit for the selection is given generally to Walter Camp, an earlier Yale football hero and recognized "father" of the All-America tribute to college pigskin men.

That first team lined up this way: ends—Arthur Cumnock, Harvard; A. A. Stagg, Yale; tackles—Charles O. Gill, Yale; Hector W Cowan, Princeton; guards—William W. Heffelfinger, Yale; John Cranston, Harvard; center, William J. George, Princeton; quarterback—Edgar Allen Poe, Princeton; halfbacks—James P. Lee, Harvard; Roscoe H. Channing, Jr., Princeton; fullback—Knowlton L. (Snake) Ames, Princeton.

Such distinction is the dream of almost every player. The laurels rested lightly on Stagg's shoulders. He recalls that in 1889 he "didn't get especially excited" over his selection. Fifty years later, starting his seventh season at the College of the Pacific here, he is of the same opinion.

Many a star has roamed the gridirons before his eyes, and he thinks many another will before he yields the coaching sceptre.

But Amos Alonzo Stagg, dean of coaches, says he never will nominate a player for an All-America team.

Green Material Faces Harvards For Grid Team

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

On the surface it would appear that the Harvards are in for a none too prosperous football season. The old stadium with the same ivy covered tradition is there, the Dillon Field House is equipped with the same modern paraphernalia and Dick Harlow has lost none of his football cunning; but the material problem really is something.

Fifteen lettermen were on the team that beat Yale, 7-0, last year who will not be back. There probably are and have been 15 better men lost to squads, but these boys knew the Harlow system and could execute many of the valuable intricacies so dear to that system. There are coming prospects and contemplative changes of men from one position to another that might solve the problems, but to know Harlow is to know that he harbors no great trust in sophomores.

Not Good Balance

The schedule is not one of good balance. Bates is the first game billed for Oct. 7 and should not be too much. Chicago follows the next week end and while the Maroons are not rated highly, it could be something of an assignment to have the team ready because the game is to be played in Chicago and that means a valuable day of practice lost to travel.

Back in Boston the next four week ends are games against Penn, Dartmouth, Princeton and Army successively. The game with Penn will give the man from the Pocono Mountains more than a little concern and Dartmouth, while rated below par at this early date, is no breathing spell at any time. Princeton and Army can be tough, depending upon whether they point for the Harvard game or not, and the records indicate that the Tigers have gone down to ignominious defeats in the past two Harvard games.

Traditional Yales

Regardless of how the results go to this part of the Harvard schedule, the Crimson will be heading for that traditional affair with the Yales. First the Harlow product will brush up with what should be a polish game against the New Hampshire Wildcats and then the Soldiers Field gates will open to Yale.

By the time the Yale grid forces reach Boston, Nov. 25, Harlow will know his team and know it well. If the sophomores live up to possibilities and the veterans come through, the 15 lettermen will have been forgotten and the Eli will be in for a very busy afternoon.

Graduation Losses

The graduation losses look dark and threatening on this end of the schedule. It is not easy to replace such veterans as Bobby Green, Don Daughters, Ken Booth, Nick Mellen, Dave Glueck, Tim Russell, Cliff Wilson, Austie Harding and Frank Foley, not to forget Win Jameson, Jim Fearon, Chief Boston, Ben Smith, Bob Burnett, and Mike Cohen.

Only three of the 11 men who started against Yale return: Capt. Torbie Macdonald, Joe Gardella and Tom Healey. Three substitutes of that game are back in Bill Coleman, Mose Hallett and Don Lowrey. All the others combine to present Mr. Harlow with a puzzle more baffling than the usual crossword variety.

* * *

Coach Harlow is expected Friday or Saturday and will go into a series of conferences with his coaches over the week end.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	75	47	.615
St. Louis	71	53	.573
Chicago	70	59	.543
New York	64	59	.520
Brooklyn	64	60	.516
Pittsburgh	57	66	.464
Boston	56	69	.448
Philadelphia	40	84	.323

Results Sept. 5

Brooklyn 6, Boston 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 0.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 1 (10 innings).
Only games scheduled.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Baseball Picture Ever Changing

That no sports picture changes more rapidly than baseball is emphasized by headlines of a year ago today. Here are a few: Ruthian Records Fall Before Gehrig . . . Passeau Wins for Phillies . . . Tigers Triumph With Auker . . . Pittsburgh Clings to Lead . . . Keller Stars for Newark. Frankie Frisch's Cardinals, with a patched-up infield, were sixth in the National League, hidden by the Bees. The Pirates were leading the race by 4½ games. Bill Cissell was playing third base for the Giants. Zeke Bonura, Al Simmons and Lynn Lary were in the American League. Burleigh Grimes was the manager at Brooklyn and Jimmy Wilson at Philadelphia. The Red Sox had Ben Chapman in right field and Ted Williams schooling at Minneapolis.

Certainly the affairs of Lou Gehrig are more shocking than all others combined. It was just a year ago that the Yankee first baseman caught up with Babe Ruth in the important matter of driving in runs. Both have produced 100 or more in each of 13 seasons. It was just 12 short months ago that Gehrig established a new major league standard by passing the 100-runs-scored level for the thirteenth year. No other player has done this.

Unbelievable

Gehrig, perhaps the king of all first base guardians, now seldom mentioned in the stands at Yankee Stadium, or in the other seven parks around the American League circuit. Gehrig, whose endurance play over 15 hard campaigns is called the outstanding single achievement of modern baseball, and certainly a feat which will never be equalled, Gehrig, the man with the piano legs and the big dimples, now a solemn, insignificant figure lost in the shadows of the dugout. Unbelievable. The departure of Lou as a player was front page news many weeks ago, and baseball by this time is fully aware of its great loss. Anything written at this stage of the season may read like an anticlimax. And yet, looking back over the sports pages of September, 1938, and recounting these final accomplishments of the player, his sudden ending seems even more incredible than it did when it actually happened. Indeed, truth can be stranger than fiction.

* * *

In his fourth season with the Yankees, Joe Di Maggio may reach a peak which escaped many of the game's leading hitters. As the 1939 American League race turned into September Lane, the "Frisco Kid" was still over the magic .400 level. Steering clear of a prolonged slump, he will become the first Yankee in history to scale that pinnacle and the eighth player since the majors turned the 1900 milestone.

Terry Last In

Ty Cobb and Rogers Hornsby are the granddaddies of all .400 hitters. The Detroit outfielder and the National League second baseman each went over the top three times. Hornsby did it within the space of four years. Neither had the benefits of the so-called rabbit ball. The Rajah's .424 average for 1924, with the Cardinals, is No. 1 among moderns. Others to make the grade are Harry Heilmann, Joe Jackson, Larry Lajoie, George Sisler (twice) and Bill Terry. The present manager of the Giants was last in, with .401 in 1930.

Di Maggio's work becomes more noteworthy when it is remembered that a majority of American League ball parks favor the left-hander. The Yankee, swinging from the opposite side of the plate, rarely benefits from the various short barriers behind the right fielder. If Di Maggio, with his eagle eye, faultless timing and tremendous wrist power, could turn around and bat the other way, particularly at Yankee Stadium, that current inflated average would rise many points higher.

* * *

It is odd that Bill McKechnie has strengthened—or has attempted to strengthen—his Cincinnati club for the September drive with three players cast adrift by the Boston Bees. Niggeling and Shoffner on the mound, and Simmons in the outfield, all had terms with the Hub outfit.

Simmons At Cincy

Conflicting opinions surround the moving of Simmons to the Ohio city. Some think he will help McKechnie outdistance the Cardinals. Others think Bill will eventually find him an anchor in this stretch run. Al was taken, after rivals waived on him, to fill the Cincy hole in left field.

While an American Leaguer, Simmons early gained the reputation of being a "money player." That is, he was at his best in a crucial series, when the high position of his team was threatened. Water Bucket Al batted .333 in three World Series with the old Athletics. But here in Boston this season, before he went West with McKechnie, the veteran outfielder seemed to have lost his once-renowned ability to deliver in the pinch. Numerous times he walked to the plate with important Bee runs waiting on the bases and either fanned or hit into a double play. The Simmons of American League fame would have broken up many of those 25 games the Bostonians lost by one run.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

International League

Newark 8-7, Jersey City 1-3.
Baltimore 4-6, Syracuse 3-0.
Rochester 8, Toronto 0.
Montreal 11, Buffalo 10.

American Association

Kansas City 13-4, Minneapolis 5-3.
St. Paul 4, Milwaukee 3.
Louisville 6, Toledo 1.
Indianapolis 10, Columbus 6.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 2, Sacramento 1.
(Others not scheduled).

Texas League

Fort Worth 8-3, Oklahoma City 7-4.
San Antonio 12, Beaumont 5.
Houston 3, Shreveport 1.
Dallas 8, Tulsa 5.

Southern Association

Nashville 5, Atlanta 1.
Chattanooga 8, Knoxville 1.
Little Rock 3, Birmingham 1.
(Only games.)

Eastern League

Hartford 5, Springfield 3.
Binghamton 8, Albany 4.
Williamsport 4, Elmira 3.
Wilkes-Barre 16, Scranton 10.

Griffith Buys Pitcher

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP)—Clark Griffith, President of the Washington Senators, announced yesterday the purchase of Pitcher Richard Bass from Chattanooga for $15,000.

Griffith said Bass had won 18 games and lost nine for the Southern Association team this year. He said Bass is a knuckleballer and predicted he would be another Dutch Leonard.

Leonard, a former Southern Association knuckle-hurler, has won 16 games for the sixth-place Senators this year. Bass, who is 27, will report to Washington this month.

Hockey Situation

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 6 (AP)—The possibility that Europe's war clouds might darken America's professional hockey arenas this winter was considered here yesterday, but Maurice Podoloff, President of the International-American League, most of whose players are Canadian citizens, was inclined to be optimistic about the situation.

Dodgers Buy Deal

BROOKLYN, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Dodgers have bought Outfielder Lindsay Deal and recalled Catcher Chris Hartje, both from their Montreal farm in the International League. No terms were announced for the transaction for Deal, who is batting .315 for Montreal.

Other Sports on Page 13

Pairings, Starting Times For U. S. Amateur Monday

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Neil Croonquist, young Minneapolis golfer, and A. L. Miller of Highland Park, Ill., will fire first shots in the national amateur golf championship at Chicago's North Shore Golf Club next Monday, but a glance at the complete list of entries makes it appear very doubtful they'll be in there long.

Pairings and starting times for the 171 who survived or were exempted from sectional qualifying tests were announced today by the United States Golf Association. Counting a couple of doubtful starters, the field includes practically every top-flight golfer in the country.

Qualifying Rounds

Croonquist and Miller are due to start at 7 a. m. (C. S. T.) Monday morning—and, if they're still in there after the first day, at 10:30 a. m., Tuesday. After the first round, the field will be cut to the 130 low scorers and ties. Tuesday's second qualifying round will slash it to the 64 who will begin match play Wednesday.

The better-known stars have been spotted through the field, with two or three ordinary twosomes filling in between each pair expected to draw a big gallery.

The first prominent pair on the list is Melvin (Chick) Harbert of Battle Creek, Mich., and Don Schumacher of Dallas, Texas, who got in when O'Hara Watts withdrew. Their times are 7:30 and 11:00.

Wehrle Absent

Defending Champion Willie Turnesa of Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., is scheduled to play with John Langley, former Engl'sh Walker Cup player, but there probably will be a revision of the program here. It appears unlikely that Langley and S. B. Roberts, former Welsh champion, will be on hand because of the war. Another notable withdrawal whose place hasn't been filled is Wilford Wehrle of Racine, Wis.

Pairings of other leading players include: Don Moe, Portland, Ore., and Edwin Kingsley, Salt Lake City, 7:45 and 11:15; Jess Sweetser, New York, and Harry Givan, Seattle, 8:10 and 11:40; Johnny Goodman, Omaha, and Ross Somerville, London, Ont., 8:35 and 12:05; Pat Abbott, Pasadena, Calif., and Johnny Fischer, Fort Thomas, Ky., 9:00 and 12:30; George Voigt, New York, and Reynolds Smith, Dallas, 9:15 and 12:45; Marvin (Bud) Ward, Spokane, Wash., the popular choice as the "man to beat" in the tournament, and Frank Strafaci, New York, 9:30 and 1:00; Chick Evans, Chicago, and Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 11:35 and 8:00; Charley Yates, Atlanta, former British champion who shared sectional qualifying honors with Bruce McCormick of Pasadena, and Dick Chapman, French amateur champion from Greenwich, Conn., 12:25 and 8:50; McCormick and Gus Moreland, Peoria, Ill., 1:35 and 10:00.

Seven withdrawals and replacements for six of them were announced by the U. S. G. A. William G. Clark of Ridgewood, N. J., has been replaced by J. Nevins McBride of Paterson, N. J.; Charles Finger of Burlingame, Calif., by Robert P. Thompson of San Francisco; George Voigt of New York by T. Suffern Tailer of Westbury, N. Y.; Bud Brownell of Del Monte, Calif., by Jack Selby of Oakland, Calif.; Wherle by Arthur Globerg of Rockford, Ill., and George C. Ehmann of Oakland, Calif., by Warner Keeley of Del Monte, Calif.

John Langley, member of the 1936 British Walker Cup team now living in California, also has withdrawn, but since he was exempted from qualifying no substitution will be made.

Mason-Dixon Golf

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Sept 6 (AP) — Defending champion Dorothy Traung of San Francisco and Virginia Guilfoil of Syracuse, N. Y., safely led all the favorites through the first round of firing yesterday in the annual Mason-Dixon women's golf tournament.

Miss Traung shot one-over-par golf on the outgoing nine to speedily eliminate Cecilia Einstein of Jackson Heights, N. Y., 9 and 8. Miss Guilfoil, the 1937 titleholder, duplicated the victory with a 9-and-8 defeat of Mrs. E. F. Buescher of Willoughby, O.

U. S. Marines Lead the Way

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 6 (AP)—Two U. S. Marines led the way yesterday as 2,027 of America's marksmen battled through the first four stages of the national service rifle championship at Camp Perry's annual matches.

The huge field completed yesterday the slow and rapid fire stages at 200 yards, the 300-yard sitting event, and the 600-yard prone slow fire, and had only the 1,000 yard prone stage to complete.

Gunnery Sergt. Claude N. Harris, of Lancaster, N. C., and Sergt. Raymond D. Chaney, of Crane, Texas, deadlocked for the lead with 193 of 200. They held a two-point edge over Sergt. Charles Willis, infantryman from Fort Benning, Ga., whose 191 was two ahead of fourth place George L. Meyrowitz, New York City civilian.

The two leaders must fire perfect scores over the tough 1,000 yard range to break the record of 292 set in 1927 by Lieut. R. M. Cutts of the Marines. Each of the 2,927 will fire 20 shots at 1,000 yards.

No man has ever won the national rifle championship twice, but Sergeant Harris stood last night on the threshold of that feat.

War and Chess

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 6 (AP)—War in Europe has echoed in the World Chess Tournament here with the French and Polish players unwilling to face the Germans and Bohemia-Moravians "to move bits of wood while cannons are being moved at home."

The French and Polish teams have asked the committee to call off their coming matches for the Hamilton Russell Cup against representatives of the hostile nations.

The committee agreed and decided to give two points to each of the four teams for each unplayed game. The Germans accepted the suggestion, although members of the team said they saw nothing objectionable about playing against the French or Poles.

Amateur Hockey

BRANTFORD, Ont. (CP) — Jimmy Douglas, President of the Ontario Hockey Association, indicates that he will be getting in touch with his Executive Officers to discuss steps necessary to meet the new conditions imposed by the war in Europe.

Douglas said he thought the O. H. A. would find the plans of its senior clubs upset by the call to arms.

During the great war, Douglas said, the O. H. A. "lined up the several battalion clubs and played the game the best we could and I think we could do it again."

Eastern League

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6 (AP)—Final Eastern League standings:

	W	L	PC
Scranton	80	60	.571
Elmira	75	64	.540
Springfield	74	66	.529
Albany	72	67	.518
Williamsport	71	69	.507
Binghampton	71	69	.507
Wilkes-Barre	58	82	.414
Hartford	58	82	.414

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	91	38	.706
Boston	76	52	.594
Chicago	72	57	.558
Cleveland	68	59	.535
Detroit	68	61	.527
Washington	57	73	.438
Philadelphia	45	82	.354
St. Louis	35	90	.280

Results Sept. 5

Chicago 4, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 4, St. Louis 2.
Only games scheduled.

Late Bulletins

By the Associated Press

Wade Released

The Boston Red Sox announced today the release of Pitcher Jake Wade on waivers to the St. Louis American League Club.

Wade, who came to the Boston club from Detroit at the beginning of the season, has won one game and lost four. He is a left hander.

Olympic Tickets

HELSINGFORS, Sept. 6 (AP)—Distribution of Olympic tickets to subscribers began in Finland today on an immediate cash basis.

Meanwhile, construction for the 1940 Games progressed along the original schedule despite the outbreak of war.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The Australian Davis Cup team of Capt. Harry Hopman, Jack Crawford, Adrian Quist, and John Bromwich, recent victors over the United States in the challenge round, today received permission from the Australian Lawn Tennis Association to compete in the national championships starting tomorrow instead of returning home immediately for possible war service.

Meanwhile, the two Frenchmen, Jacques Brugnon and Bernard Destremau, entered in the tourney, sailed for home in the Roosevelt. Mme. Sylvia Mathieu, French champion and seeded second, also announced her withdrawal although she said she planned to remain in this country.

••YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Bucky Walters, Reds—Held Cardinals to seven hits and singled winning run across in tenth inning for 3-1 victory.

Hank Greenberg, Tigers—His eighth-inning homer broke tie and started Tigers to 4-2 win over Browns.

Hugh Casey, Dodgers—Handcuffed Bees with six hits for 6-2 triumph.

Jack Knott, White Sox—Hurled steady 10-hitter to whip Indians, 4-2.

Cliff Melton, Giants—Blanked Phillies, 6-0, with nine hits.

American Track Team Plans to Sail in Rex

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP) — Dan Ferris, secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, received word yesterday the touring American track and field team was in Nice, France.

Word from the team of 10 athletes came in a cablegram through the State Department from Manager Guy Stollenwork of Memphis, who asked for additional funds to get the team home. Ferris said he sent the money through the American consul and suggested the team sail in the Rex the latter part of the week. Ed Weir of the University of Nebraska is coach of the team.

No Charity

CINCINNATI (AP)—Paul Derringer, ace moundsman for the Cincinnati Reds, recently pitched 49 2-3 consecutive innings without walking a man. Then Paul walked two men in the game that broke his streak.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's 2:55 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 4,000,000
Previous day's sales 5,932,150
1939 volume to date 153,902,856
1938 volume to date 178,065,723

Stocks Recover Somewhat After An Early Selloff

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP) — Profit taking stemmed the war-buying tide in today's stock market and many of Tuesday's spectacular favorites gave up portions of their upturn.

The list got off on the wrong foot at the start, with heavy selling putting the ticker tape as much as 4 minutes behind during virtually the entire first two hours. Rails then led a brisk come-back and extreme losses of 1 to 4 points were reduced or canceled in many instances. Initial selling brought out blocks of 1,000 to 10,000 shares.

Dealings slowed perceptibly after mid-day and quotations backed away from the best. Near the final hour plus and minus signs were fairly evenly divided. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 4,000,000 shares.

Some of the day's cashing in was attributed to the Presidential neutrality proclamation which, it holds, may cut business for certain companies. At that, many traders maintained a bullish position on the belief a special session of Congress would be called soon to amend the law so that all kinds of material may be sold to belligerents on a "cash-and-carry" basis.

Mail orders, listless in the preceding session, came forward with the rails, a few chemicals, oils and utilities. Steels, motors and aircrafts lacked climbing power.

Advances were posted for N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, Western Union, North American, J. C. Penney, American Can, Texas Corp. and General Electric.

Among losers were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Kennecott, du Pont, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft and International Harvester.

Edging upward in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Consolidated Coppermines, American Gas and Standard Steel Spring. Giving ground were Lockheed, Aluminum of America and Gulf Oil.

Bond Market Active

Persistent offering of U. S. Government bonds again poured into the listed market today, swelling transactions in the exchange to new record levels.

In the first three hours of trading, the bond turnover was approximately $60,000,000, face value, of which five-sixths was in the U. S. Government division.

Losses again ranged from fractions to a point or more, which has now brought the longer term issues down 5 to 6 points from their record highs of the summer. They are still at fair premiums over par, and well above the lows of last year.

Yields have risen to about 2½ per cent, compared with close to 2⅛ per cent earlier this year. At the lowest prices a year ago, yields reached nearly 2¾ per cent.

Among heavier losers today were the 2½s of 1952-50, off about a point at 101¼, and the 2½s of 1953-49, down 1 1-16 to 101 7-32 by the fourth hour. Selling then lightened somewhat.

Grain Prices Again Soar to Maximum Limits of Trading

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Grain futures prices in North American markets, dominated by the European war, today again soared to their maximum daily limits.

Trade, however, again was virtually deadlocked, with few owners willing to sell. As a result cash grain and milling interests were unable to remove hedges and business in cash grain and flour was almost at a standstill. A car of No. 3 mixed wheat was reported sold here late in the session nat 91 cents a bushel.

All grain and futures on the Board of Trade closed at their maximum allowable daily advance, wheat 5 cents higher, September 86⅞, December 86⅞; corn 4 cents up, September 57¾, December 58⅝; oats 3 cents higher.

In all other markets all grains, except oats, which was slightly down from its peak at Winnipeg, closed at maximum highs.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, Sept. 6

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Demand*	$4.04¼	$4.07¼	$8.2397
Cables o	4.04⅛	4.07⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0233	.0234x	
Belgium—belga	.1720	.1700x	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2242	.2245x	
Italy—lira	.0521	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	"	"	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5314	.5320x	
Sweden—krona	.2375	.2370x	.4537
Norway—krone	.2270	.2260x	.4537
Denmark—krone	.1975	.2010x	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0085	.0085x	.0220
Finland—finn'k	"	.0207x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1910x	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885x	.1881x	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0420½x	.0405x	.0748
Rumania—leu	"	.0074x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0228	.0231x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2325	.2325x	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0510	.0510x	.2025
Chile—peso	.0260	.0260x	.3509
Peru—sol	.1990	.1990x	.4746
Uruguay—peso†	.3250	.3890x	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2367	.2370x	.8440
India—rupee	.3044	.3050x	.6189
Java—florin	.5335	.5350x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2712½	.2550x	"
Shanghai—dol	.0681	"	"
Straits Settlmnts—dol	.4775	.4775	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9125	.9050	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.1825x	.1925x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. "Paper rate. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Keystone Steel & Wire Company, Peoria, Ill., reported net profit of $897,299 for the fiscal year ended June 30 last. The profit was equal to $1.18 a common share, and compared with $727,543 or 96 cents a common share in the preceding fiscal year.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	2:55	Net Ch'ge
65	53	Abbott L(1.60a)	4	64¼	63⅞	64¼	+ ¼
45	31½	Acme Steel (2)	2	41½	41	41	−1
11	6½	Adams Ex(.10g)	76	10½	9½	10	− ½
25	19	Adam-Mill(¾g)		19	19	19	Sep 5
27½	17	Addressog (1.40)	6	17½	16	16	−1½
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	52	61¾	61	61	+1
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	29	1	¾	¾	− ⅛
10	6½	AlaskaJun(.65g)	16	6⅞	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
1¼	⅝	Alleghany Corp	25	1	⅞	1	+ ⅜
12⅜	4½	Alleg pf xw	6	8¼	7¾	7¾	− ¼
14⅞	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	47	9½	8¼	8½	− ⅛
13⅜	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	7	8⅜	7¾	8¼	+ ⅜
19	8	Alleg pr pt	3	12½	12½	12⅝	+ ⅜
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	71	24⅜	23¼	23½	− ⅞
11½	6¾	Allen Ind (½g)	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep 5
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	29	189	184	187	+4½
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (⅛)	3	12⅞	12½	12½	
13⅜	9½	Allied Mills(¾g)	13	13¼	12⅜	13½	+ ⅛
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	56	8½	8⅛	8¼	
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	63	63	63	−2⅛
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	57	40¼	38	39⅛	−1
19⅞	12⅜	Alpha Cem (¾g)	13	14½	14½	14½	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	115	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
20½	12	Amal Leath pf	2	21	20¼	20¼	− ¼
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	3	69¼	68¾	69	
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	11	20½	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅝
36¼	16¾	Am Airlines	3	29	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
17¾	9¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	21	12½	11¾	11¾	
8	3½	Am Bosch	26	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	5	44¼	43½	44¼	− ¼
106¾	83¼	Am Can (4)	35	109¼	107¼	107½	+1¼
179	159	Am Can pf (7)	3	160½	160⅜	160½	+1½
35	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	16	26	24½	24½	−1¾
55	30¼	Am Car pf	2	41½	41	41½	− ½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C (.55g)	40	21⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
115½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	+8¼
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	128	128	128	Sep 2
8¾	5	Am Colortype	3	6	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
11⅛	5½	Am Com Alco	34	9⅜	9	9	− ⅜
18	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	53	18	16¾	17	−1
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	32	2⅝	2½	2½	+ ⅛
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
3⅜	2	Am & For Pow	43	2½	2	2⅛	
19⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	24	14½	14½	14½	
24¾	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	12	19¼	18	18½	+ ¼
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	6	6½	6½	6½	
28	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	24	23¾	21¼	21½	−2¾
7¾	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	227	8	7	7¼	− ½
43½	25⅜	Am H&L pf (3)	19	42	41	41	− ½
55	41¾	Am Hom P (2.40)	9	51¼	50	50	−1¾
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	− ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	13	19½	19	19½	
7¾	3¾	Am Internation'l	54	7½	6¾	7⅛	− ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	61	22½	21	21½	+ ¼
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	61	59	61	+1
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	32	13⅛	12¼	12⅝	− ⅛
4½	2⅛	Am M &Metal	50	4¾	4¼	4¼	
40⅛	25¼	Am Metal (½g)	36	36	33	33	−3¾
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	A'g 17
	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	77	5⅜	5	5	+ ⅛
50⅛	32	A P&L 6 pf (3k)	22	44¼	42½	42½	− ⅜
45	28	A P&L5pf(2½gk)	19	38⅛	37	37	− ⅛
18⅜	8½	Am Rad & St S	213	9¼	8¾	9	− ⅛
22⅜	11⅛	Am Roll Mill	185	20½	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅞
73	50	AmRM pf (1¼k)	9	75	74	74½	+1½
15⅜	11⅜	Am Sat R (1.20)	1	12¼	12	12	−1¼
20	9	Am Seat (½e)	2	10¼	10	10	+ ½
56	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	95	55⅜	53¼	53¾	−1¾
140¼	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	127½	127½	127½	Sep 5
69	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	61	61	61	− ¼
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	110	32⅛	29⅝	29⅝	−2⅜
14½	8¼	Am Stores (¾g)	9	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¾
14¾	9	Am Stove (.55g)	1	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅜
34	15¼	Am Sug Ref	69	34½	32⅛	32⅛	−1⅞
96¾	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	9	95¾	92¼	94	−2¾
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	9	15½	14⅞	15⅛	− ⅛
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	33	163	160	161	− ⅛
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	6	78⅛	77½	78½	+1½
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	16	80	79⅛	79½	+1
153½	145½	Am Tob pf (6)	41	143	143	143	− ½
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	22	5½	5⅛	5⅛	− ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Am Water Wks	88	11⅝	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Sep 2
12¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	159	12¼	11¼	11½	− ½
48½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	35	47½	44⅜	45	−2
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	263	11¼	10	10	−1¼
41	24	Am Zinc pr pt	3	41	41	41	Sep 5
40	20¾	Anaconda (3½g)	689	38⅜	36⅜	37	−1⅝
54⅞	35	Anaconda W&C	4	45	43¾	45	Sep 5
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	15	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
20	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	10	21	19½	19½	+1
2⅛	1⅛	A P W Paper	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
31	21	Arch-D-M (¾g)	5	32½	31¾	32	+1
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	102	102	102	+1
8½	3⅝	Armour Ill	620	8¾	8	8	− ⅛
59	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	15	60	55	55	−2¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	8	50	50	50	M r 31
58	32	Arm Cork (¾g)	62	34	31¾	33	+ ¾
13	7½	Arnold C (.5g)	8	9¼	8¾	9¼	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	28	7¾	7¼	7⅝	− ⅛
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	20	7⅞	7¼	7⅝	− ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	73½	73½	73½	A'g 23
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	4	58½	58½	58½	A'g 9
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	+ ½
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	89	28⅞	27	27⅜	− ⅝
71	50	AT&SF pf(3½g)	2	53⅝	52½	52½	−1½
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	27	20¼	18¾	19	
19¼	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	20	19⅜	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
23⅛	9½	Atl G&W In pf	9	20	19	19	−4
23½	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	28	22⅜	21⅞	22	
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	A'g 31
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	28	9⅜	8¾	8¾	− ⅜
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	− ¾
66¾	50	Atlas Pow (1½g)	5	65	63	65	Sep 5
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	4	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	7	2½	2	2½	+ ½
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	7	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅜
8⅞	3⅛	Aviation Corp	380	6	5½	5¾	− ⅛
		B					
17½	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	239	17	16⅛	16¼	−1½
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	96	6½	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	30	7⅞	7	7⅛	− ⅛
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2)	3	22	22	22	+1½
21½	10¼	Barber Asphalt	7	13⅞	13	13½	− ¾
13	6	Barker Bros	3	7	6½	6⅞	+ ⅜
19½	11⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)140		18¼	16¾	17	− ⅞
25½	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	7	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅛
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	4	25	24¼	25	+1½
105	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 4
128½	111	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	110	110	110	−1
9½	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	5	8½	8½	8½	
73½	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	2	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (½g)	110	28⅜	27⅛	27⅞	−1⅜
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (1.35g)	9	20¼	19⅜	20¼	+ ½
55⅜	48⅛	Ben indLpt(2½g)	2	53	52	52	Sep 1
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	4	33½	33	33½	+ ¼
65½	50¼	Beth Steel (½g)	422	63½	59½	61	−1¾
18	15½	Beth S 5% pf (1)	4	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	114½	112¾	112¾	−1¼
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	6	22	21½	21½	+ ¼
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	4	21½	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	64	14	12¾	12⅞	− ⅞
30¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	69	25¼	24	24½	−1½
28½	16	Bohn A&B (¾g)	11	26½	25	25	−1
22	12½	Bond Strs (.80)	8	17¼	16⅞	17	Sep 5
22	16½	Borden Co(.90g)	27	20¾	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	32	24½	23½	23⅞	− ⅛
23¾	11½	Boston & Maine	6	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ½
29⅜	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	4	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¾
7¾	5⅜	Brew Cp A(.60g)	8	5½	5⅛	5⅜	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	94	14⅝	13½	13⅝	−1⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	35	22¼	20¾	20¾	−1¼
41	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	3	38½	36	36	Sep 5
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	2	47½	47	47	
2"	1⅛	Bkly & Q Tr	11	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
13⅜	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	4	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	+ ⅜
48½	27	Bkly-Man Tr	21	10¾	9¾	10⅜	+ ½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly-Man Tr pf	7	38	36⅛	38	−2¼
36⅛	31⅛	Bkly Un G (¼g)	29	23⅞	23	23	− ⅛
19⅜	9⅜	Brown Sh (1½g)	4	36⅛	35	35⅞	Sep 5
13⅛	7	Bruns-Bal(1¼g)	14	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
	7	Bucyrus-Erie	19	9½	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	101	6½	6	6⅛	− ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	21	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co	13	25	23½	23⅞	−2⅛
34⅛	21½	Bulova Wate (2)	7	26½	26	26	− ⅛
19¾	11¼	Burling Mills (1)	20	18¼	17⅜	18	− ⅛
18⅜	11	Burr Add (.20g)	32	12⅜	11⅜	12⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	Bush Terminal	52	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
9⅛	5⅜	Butler Br (.15g)	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	18⅛	But Bros pf(1½g)	1	20½	20½	20½	
6	2½	ButteCop&Zinc	135	6⅛	5½	5½	− ⅛
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	25	12⅜	11⅛	11⅛	− ⅝
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	5	14⅝	14	14	−1
		C					
25	13¼	Calif Packing	36	25½	23⅝	23⅝	−1⅝
53	48½	Calif p pf (2½)	1	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	A'g 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	782	3½	2⅞	2⅞	− ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Calumet & Hec	239	10½	9½	9⅝	− ⅜
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	24	14	13	13	
20½	12	Can Dry (½g)	22	15¾	14½	15¾	+1¼
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	518	6½	5	6	+1⅛
34½	29½	Can Mills (1¼g)	5	34	33	33	
9¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7⅝	7½	7½	− ⅛
20½	13⅞	Carpent S (.70g)	5	22¾	21¼	22½	+2¼
3⅞	2¼	Car & Gen(.10g)	5	4	3⅝	3⅝	
94½	63½	Case(J I)Co (5e)	13	81½	76	76	+4
58	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	49	59	53½	53½	−3
107⅝	100⅞	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 23
29½	13⅜	Celanese Corp	58	25⅜	24	24	−1⅜
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	18	9½	9¼	9¼	− ½
30¾	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	54	30½	28½	28¾	−1⅝
3¼	2⅛	Cent Foundry	47	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛
9½	3⅜	Cent RR NJ	1	5	5	5	Sep 5
12	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	60	12¼	10½	10⅝	−1½
5½	3½	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	Sep 5
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(3g)	54	47	45	45¼	− ⅜
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	45	6½	5¾	6⅛	− ⅜
19	18	Chain Belt (.60g)	1	19	19	19	+1
30	17	Champ Pap & F	1	21½	20½	21	+ ¾
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	7½	7½	7½	A'g 24
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	82	37¼	35⅛	36⅜	+ ½
95½	86	Ches &O pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	A'g 24
	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	12	22½	22	22⅛	+ ⅜
35¾	13⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
1	⅜	Chi & N West	62	¾	⅝	⅝	− ⅛
3½	1¼	Chi & N West pf	32	2¼	1⅞	2¼	+ ⅛
⅝	⅛	Chi Great West	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
3⅞	1¼	Chi Great W pf	3	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅜
13½	9½	Chi MailOr(¾g)	11	10¾	10	10½	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P&P		4	⅜	⅜	
1⅜	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	10	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	38	17½	16½	16½	
38⅞	30⅝	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	32½	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅜
48⅛	44	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	44	44	44	A'g 21
¾	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Sep 5
1½	½	C R I & P 6%pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	7¾	7¾	− ⅛
15¼	10	Chick Cut Oil	8	14¾	14¾	14¾	− ⅜
13⅜	5	Childs Co	22	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (4g)	251	83⅞	81	81	−2⅜
147⅜	⅝	City I & F (.90g)	5	11⅜	11¼	11¼	− ⅜
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3	3	3	
26	15	Clark Eq (¾g)	1	25	25	25	− ½
30⅞	20½	Clev Graph Bd(1)	10	30½	29¾	30	− ⅛
60⅜	34⅝	ClimaxMol(1.20)	50	51¼	50	50	− ¼
35⅛	21¼	Cluett Pea (¾g)	28	29½	28¾	29½	+1
133	105	Coca-Cola (2g)	14	108	107¼	108	−1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	A'g 29
17¼	11½	Colgate-P (⅝)	46	15	13¾	14⅜	+ ⅜
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	102½	102½	102½	Sep 2
36¼	20¼	Collins & A(¾g)	13	29	28	28	−2
23⅜	11⅝	Col Fuel & Iron	18	20	18⅞	19⅛	− ⅛
24⅞	14	Col Br A (1.05g)	18	19	18	19	− ⅛
24⅜	14	Col Br B (1.05g)	5	19	18	19	
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	130	7¼	7	7	− ¼
91	74½	Col G&E pfA(6)	1	80	80	80	Sep 1
15⅜	6⅝	C Pic vtc(2½%t)	12	7	6⅞	7	
30½	19⅞	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	16	16	16	−3⅞
94	73	Col Carb (4)	1	89	88	89	+2
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	12	43	42½	43	− ½
109⅜	105½	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Sep 5
60	42	Comi Inv Tr (4)	34	47½	46¼	47¼	+ ⅜
110½	105	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	105	105	105	Sep 5
14½	8⅝	Comi Solvents	272	14	12⅞	13⅛	− ⅜
21⅜	11⅜	Com'tn & South	253	15⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
72½	45¾	Com & Sou pf(3)	22	65	63½	64	+ ¼
31⅜	25⅜	Com Ed (1.20g)	66	28½	27⅜	28¼	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	9	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (⅜g)	13	21	20	20⅜	+ ⅜
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	A'g 19
25½	15½	Consol Aircraft	36	22⅛	21	21	−1¼
8⅞	5⅝	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	171	30⅞	30	30¼	
108½	101¾	Cons Edis pf(5)	2	103	102	102	−1½
21⅜	1	Con Film Ind	9	1⅛	1	1	
12⅛	8	Consol E pf(¾k)	11	8½	8	8½	+ ¼
77⅜	45⅜	Cons Laundries		8	5⅞	5½	+ ⅛
9½	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	384	9⅞	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
3⅞	1	Cons RR Cuba pf	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
4¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	19	4¾	4	4	− ¾
2	1	Consol'n Coal pf	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
101	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	98	98	98	Sep 2
16½	9⅛	Container Corp	29	13	12¾	12⅞	− ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	21	14¼	13¼	13¾	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	26	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf(4k)	2	88½	88	88½	−1½
44¼	32½	Cont Can (1½g)	79	45½	44¼	45¼	+1
116	109¾	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Sep 5
109⅜		Cont Diam Fiber	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
57¼	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

War-Time Control Of Sterling Seen By Money Dealers

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Foreign exchange dealers said it appeared the Bank of England had embarked upon rigid war-time control of England's currency.

Wall Street banks, it was said, had been informed the British authorities would take sterling at $4.02 and sell at $4.06, thus giving the market definite limits for operations in exchange. The pound was $4.68 two weeks ago.

Since sterling long has been the pivot of trade in European currencies, the action was expected to influence other rates.

Considerable business was reported to have been transacted here around $4.05 for sterling, down 15 cents from last week's final rate.

Quotations in some currencies were described as only nominal because it was still difficult to operate and obtain quotations from aboard.

The action of the Bank of England in taking over directly purchase and sale of gold from the London open market was seen by dealers here as a part of the move to "peg" the sterling rate under wartime conditions.

Heretofore, it was explained, the British authorities regulated exchange fluctuations indirectly through the open market for gold and operations of the stabilization fund.

Swayed by sterling, the Canadian dollar went to a further discount in terms of the American money unit. Dealers quoted the Canadian currency at one time Tuesday at 91 cents, down nearly four cents from the previous session.

Federal authorities, meanwhile, kept a close watch on the exchange market.

The foreign exchange committee appointed last week to co-operate with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for the emergency sent out a questionnaire to ascertain the outstanding commitments in foreign currencies by New York dealers.

Exchange men said they could only conjecture whether this was a prelude to action but pointed out it was logical for the Federal money authorities to gather all the information which might be pertinent to any Government regulations.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTS &SF (2.40)	34¾	36¾
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	16	17½
Bank of New York (4)	405	415
Bankers Trust (4)	51¾	53¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	70¼	75¼
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	96½	99½
Chase National (1.40)	30¾	32¾
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80)	44¾	46¾
Commercial (8)	158	164
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	11½	13
Corn Exchange Bk&T (3)	51¾	53¾
Empire Trust (.60)	10¼	11¼
First National (60)	2200	
First National (100)	1780	1820
Guaranty Trust (2)	2000	
Irving Trust (.60)	10½	11½
Manufacturers Tr (2)	37	39
National City (1)	25	26½
New York Trust (3)	106½	109½
Public (1½)	27¼	28¾
Title Guaranty & Trust	3¾	4½

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetna Casualty (3a)	101½	105½
Aetna Insurance (1.60)	43	45
Aetna Life (1.20a)	26¼	27¾
American Equitable (1)	18¾	20¼
American Insurance Nwk (1½a)	12¼	13¾
American Reinsurance (1.60)	39½	41½
American Reserve (1½)	22	23½
American Surety (2)	46½	48½
Automobile 1a	87¾	90¾
City of New York 1.20	30¾	32¾
Conn Gen Life .80	20¾	22¼
Contin Cas 1.20a	22¾	24¼
Fidelity & Deposit	30½	32½
Firemen's New .40	120	125
General Reinsurance 1a	9¼	9½
Glens Falls 1.60	39½	42
Globe & Republic ½	38¾	40¾
Great American (1a)	10½	12
Hanover (1.20)	20¼	23¼
Hartford Fire (2)	53¾	56¾
Home Ins (1.20a)	25¾	27¼
Homestead (.60)	72½	74½
Mass Bond (3½)	37¼	39¼
National Fire (2)	17¾	18¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	54¾	56¾
New York Fire (1)	45¼	47¼
North River (1)	44¾	47
Phoenix (2a)	15¾	16¾
Revere (P. In (1.20a)	24¾	26¼
Rhode Island (2)	71½	73½
Springfield Fire (1½a)	23¼	24¾
Sun Life (15)	224	230
Travelers (16)	115	119
U S Fid & G (1)	370	390
U S Fire (2)	417	427
	19¼	20¾
	49	51

a—Also extra or extras. g—Declared or paid so far this year. e—Pair last year.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sept.	.86⅝	.86⅝	.86⅛	.86⅜	.81⅜
Dec.	.86⅞	.86⅞	.86⅜	.86⅝	.81⅝
May	.87⅝	.87⅝	.87⅛	.87⅜	.82⅛
Sept.	.57¾	.57¾	.57¾	.57¾	.53¾
Dec.	.58⅜	.58⅜	.58⅛	.58¼	.54⅛
May	.61⅛	.61⅛	.61⅛	.61⅛	.57⅛

Oats

Sept.	.39⅜	.39⅜	.38¼	.39⅜	.36⅜
Dec.	.38⅝	.38⅝	.37⅞	.38⅜	.36⅝
May	.39⅛	.39⅛	.38½	.39⅛	.36⅛
Sept.	.55¼	.55¼	.54¼	.55¼	.50¼
Dec.	.57⅛	.57⅛	.57	.57⅛	.52⅛
May	.60⅛	.60⅛	.60	.60⅛	.55⅞

Cotton Prices

Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston

New York

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	8.91	8.99	8.90	8.99	
Dec	8.79	8.88	8.70	8.87	8.75
Jan	8.79	8.88	8.70	8.87	8.75
Mar	8.80	8.85	8.70	8.87	8.64
May	8.69	8.74	8.54	8.85	8.60
July	8.51	8.59	8.38	8.72	8.52
	8.42	8.43	8.22	8.40	8.21

Spots 8.49, up 24 points.

Bullish on Market

NEW YORK—The investment counsel firm of Karl D. Pettit & Co. stated that for the first time since June, 1938, a thoroughly bullish attitude on selected securities and commodities is now justified and recommended that on recessions that develop in the market investors should take a fully invested position.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—Copper strong; electrolytic spot 12.00; export unquoted. Lead strong; spot and forward unquoted. Tin nominal; spot and forward unquoted. Zinc strong; East St. Louis 5.35. Zinc strong; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.00. Quicksilver 117.00-nominal. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum and Chinese wolframite unchanged.

Eastern Air Lines

NEW YORK (AP) — Eastern Air Lines Inc., reported for the three months ended June 30 net profit of $130,291, equal to 21 cents a share on the common stock, compared with profit of $48,942, or 12 cents a share, in the like period last year. For the six months, profit totaled $363,416, or 87 cents a share, against $247,704, or 59 cents a share, in the 1938 period.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3⅜s '43-40 June	102.5	102.1	102.5
147 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	103.24	103.24	103.24
60 3¼s '41	104.3	104	104.4
117 3⅜s '47-43	106.28	106.24	106.24
1238 3¼s '45-43	106.24	106.20	106.20
621 3¼s '46-44	106.27	106.23	106.23
596 4s '54-44	111.22	111.17	111.18
2617 2¾s '57-45	105.18	105.6	105.6
798 2½s '45	104.26	104.14	104.22
755 3¼s '56-46	111.13	111.13	111.13
1515 3s '48-46	107.5	107.1	107.1
1163 3¼s '49-46	107.28	107.24	107.24
674 4¼s '52-47	117.10	117.6	117.6
1076 2s '47	101.7	101.3	101.3
3064 2¾s '51-48	104.27	104.3	104.3
2046 2¼s '48	104.8	103.24	103.24
462 2¼s '52-49	108.24	107.31	108
8250 2½s '53-49	101.31	101.7	101.7
7386 2½s '52-50	102	101.8	101.8
3934 2¾s '54-41	103.30	103.3	103.6
1707 3s '55-51	107.6	106.14	106.14
6688 2¾s '60-55	104.16	103.24	103.24
1418 2¾s '59-56	103.8	102.16	102.16
2088 2¾s '63-58	102.30	102.6	102.6
4160 2¾s '65-60	102.27	102.3	102.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

542 3s '47-42	102.20	102.12	102.12
50 2¾s '47-42	101.30	101.30	101.30
108 3¼s '64-44	108	105.4	105.4
1659 3s '49-44	104.3	104.3	104.3

Home Owners Loan

858 2¼s '44-42	101.12	101.10	101.12
742 3s '52-44	104.11	104.3	104.3
838 1½s '47-45	98.12	98.12	98.12

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '56 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	74	74	74
2 Alleghany cv 5s '49	61½	61½	61½
7 Alleghany cv 5s '50	35	35	35
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	30	29½	30
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	90	90	90
11 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110	109¾	108¼
35 Am & For Pss 2030	52½	50	52½
24 AmIGCher 5½s '49	100½	99¾	100
2 Am Int 5½s '49	98	98	98
22 Am T & T 5½s '43	107½	107¼	107¼
51 Am T & T 3¼s '66	102	102	102
3 Am T & T 3¼s '61	102	100	102
10 Ang C Nitra deb 67	104½	104½	104½
1 Ark&MRyB&T 5s64	36	35	36
2 Arm Del 4s '55	91	91	91
21 AT&SF 4s 95	93	93	93
2 AT&SF 4s 1909-55	101½	99⅝	101½
45 AT&SF 4½s 48	98	98	98
47 AT&SF 4½sC-A 62	100½	100	100
5 A C Line cl1 4s 52	102	101½	102
30 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64½	64½
14 Atl Gulf & WI 5s 59	65	63	64
8 Atl Refin 3s 53	67	67	67
10 Austin & N W 5s 41	99	99	99
31 B&O rfg 6s 95	102	100	100
36 B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	28½	24⅝	24⅝
36 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	24½	24½	24½
29 B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	65	64½	64½
25 B&O rfg 5s 95	64½	63¼	64½
16 B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	24¼	24¼	24¼
44 B&O 5s 96 pf	23½	22	23½
21 B&O 5s 96 F	25	22	23
16 B&O 5s 2000 D	24	23	23¼
14 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	24	23	24
124 B&O cv 4½s 60	24¼	23	24¼
32 B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	14¼	13½	14
32 B&O 1st 4s 48	14	13¾	14
4 B&O PLE&WV 4s 41	64½	62¾	64
13 B&OPLE&WV 4s 41ct	59	57	59
16 B&O S W 5s 50	57	56	57
10 B&O S W 5s 50 ct	45¼	42¼	44
9 B&O T C 4s 59	42	42	42
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	47	44½	47
20 Beth Stl 4¼s 60	110	110	110
48 Beth Stl 1st 4s 65	103	102½	102½
146 Beth Stl 3½s 52	98½	97¼	98
7 Boston&Me 5s 67	108⅞	106½	107
13 Boston&Me 4½s 61	32½	31½	32½
5 Boston&Me 5s 55	29¾	29¼	29¾
5 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	42¾	42½	42¾
30 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	100¾	100¾	100⅝
1 BklyQnC&SBcn 5s 41	70½	69½	70½
19 Bkly Un El 4s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Bkly U Gas 5s 45	82	82	82
7 Bkly U Gas 5s 50	106¼	106	106¼
5 Bkly U Gas 5s 57 B	90½	90	90¼
4 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	100	99¾	100
2 Buf R&P 4½s 57	108½	108¼	108½
2 Buf R&P 4½s 57	37	36¾	37
8 Bush Term 5s '55	36	36	36
1 Busch T Bldg 5s '60	39	39	39
14 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	48½	48	48½
7 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95	94½	95
29 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	100½	100	100¼
24 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	100	99¾	100
28 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	102	100½	102
34 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	100	97½	100
18 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	98	96½	98
26 Can Nat Ry 4½s 57	98½	96	98¾
17 Can Nor 6½s '46	98½	96	98¾
14 Can Pac 5s '44	106¼	106¼	106¼
12 Can Pac 4½s '60	100¼	100	100¼
29 Can Pac 4s perp	90	89¼	89¼
1 Carriers&Gen 5s '50	66½	66¼	66¼
11 Cen N Y Pow 3¼s '62	93½	93½	93½
1 Cen Pac 5s '60	101	100	101
5 Cen-R R N J 5s '87	93½	93½	93½
4 ChmpP&F|38|42s&50	15	14½	15
26 C&O 4½s '92	101¾	100	100
11 C&O 3½s '96D	115	115	115
1 C&O 3½s '96E	93	92¾	92¾
15 D C & O rfg 4½s '63	100	100	100
6 Del&Atlon 3s '49	81¾	81¾	83
6 CB&Q 4½s '77	71½	71½	73¼
27 CB&Q gen 4s '58	92	92	92
24 Chi & Alt 3½s '51	16	15½	16
34 Chi Gt West 4s '59	19¼	18½	19
3 Chi I & L 6s '66	3	3	3
2 Chi I & L 5s '66	3¼	3	3
65 CMSP & P 5s '75	7¾	7¾	8
149 CMSP&P 5s '2000	7¼	7	7½
53 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	2¾	3
20 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Chic&NW4½s 2037C	7½	7½	7½
8 CRI & P 4½s '52A	8	8	8
1 CRI&P vtc 4½s '60	8	8	8
45 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	6	6	6
5 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
4 C T H & SE inc 5s '60	5	5	5
8 Ch Un Sta 2¾s '63	50	50	50
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	100	99½	100
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100	100	100
18 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	92	92	92
1 Childs Co 5s '43	91½	91¼	91½
30 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60	60	60
8 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	61½	59	59½
1 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 ClevUnTerm5s '73	77	76½	76½
13 Col & So 4½s '80	69¼	69¼	69¼
27 Columbia G 5s '52 May	31	30	31
36 Columbia G 5s 1961	96½	96½	96
5 CC3¼s'51	94¾	94	94½
38 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	103 14-32	103 14-32	103 15-32
8 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	101½	101	101
12 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	104	103¾	104
9 Con Edis 3¼s '46	100	99¾	100
22 Con Edis 3½s '48	101	100	101
28 Con Edis 3½s 56	101	100¼	101
11 Con Edis 3½s 58	100¼	99½	100¼
11 Consol Gas 5s 60	56	56	56
36 Consum Pow 3¼s 70	104	102½	104
91 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	100	98	100
1 Container 5s 43	97	97	97
40 Contin'tal Oil 2½s 48	109¾	109½	109¾
2 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	99½	99½	99½
102 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	35½	34¼	35
5 Cuba RR 7½s 46	41	39¾	41
3 Cuba RR 6s 46	39	38¾	39
101 Del&Hudrfg 4s 43	42½	38	42½
4 Del P&L 4¼s 69	57¾	55	56¾
2 D&RG 4s 36	104½	104½	104½
4 D&RG West 5s 55	10½	10	10½
2 D&RGW 4s 55	3½	3½	3½
4 D&RGWest 5s 78	3	3	3
6 Det Ed 4½s 61	8¾	8	8¾
8 Det Ed 4s 65	108⅛	106⅛	108⅛
11 Dul Missabe&I 3½s 62	106½	105¾	106½
15 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	103	102½	103
46 Erie rfg 5s 67	104¼	103¾	104¼
85 Erie rfg 5s 75	111¾	111	111¾
10 Erie 1st 4½s 53	40	40	40
3 Erie gen lien 4s 96	19¼	19¼	19¼
13 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	103½	103	103½
69 Fed L&T 1st 6s 42	103½	103	103½
69 Firestone T&R 3½s 48	99¾	99	99¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74	77¼	77	77¼
17 Francis Sug 6s 56	53¼	52	53¼
2 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	100½	100¼	100¼
2 Gen Cable 5½s 47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
17 Gen Mot Accept 3¼s 51	103½	101¼	101¼
33 Gen Cil Cast 5½s 49	67	66	66
11 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101	100	100½
3 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76	80	80	80
2 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	80	78½	80
22 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	1		
15 Gt Nor 4s 46H	87¾	86	87¾
6 Gt Nor 3½s 47			
12 Gulf St Util 3½s 69	101⅞	1	
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	35¾	34	35⅞
12 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	45¼	34	45⅛
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	45¼	44	45⅛
16 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	14¼	13¼	14¼
16 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 70B	104⅛	104	104⅛
6 Ill Cen 4s 52	52	52	52
9 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	50¾	50¾	50¾
57 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	53¼	52¾	53¼
17 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49	47	48¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	50	48¼	49⅝
2 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	46½	45¼	46¾
10 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	101¾	101¾	101¾
21 Interb R Tr 7s 32	92	91½	91½
36 Interb RTr rfg 5s 66	103½	103	103½
16 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	57	56½	57
21 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s 52	59¼	58½	59½
40 Int Gt Nor 4½ 6s 52	88	87	88
4 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	2½	2½	2½
2 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	15	14	15
13 Int Hydro Ele 6s 44	11	11	11
9 Int MerMar 6s 41	10	10	11
11 Int Paper 5s 47	73½	72¼	73½
17 Int T&T 4½s 52	65	65	65
84 Int T&T 4½s 52	95	94¾	94¾
6 Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	44	43	43
1 James F&Clea 4s 59	46½	45¼	45¾
5 Jones&LaughSteel4s61	2½	1¾	2
1 KCPt&Mem 4s 36	90½	90¼	90¼
2 KCP&SM 4s 'G	27	27	27
5 KCSouth 5s 50	25	26	26
1 KCSouth 3s 50	65	64½	64½
8 K C Term 4s 60	67	67	67
7 Keith (B F) 6s 46	102	100¼	102
31 Koppers Co 4s 51	100	100	100
19 Kresge Found 4s 45	96	95	96
25 Kresge Found 2½s 47	12¾	100½	100½
2 Lac Gas 6s Of B	100	100	100
4 Lac Gas 5½s 53	45	45	45
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	51	50	51
1 L S & M S 3½s 97	49	49	49
29 Lautaro Nit Inc 7s	80	80	80
4 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	34½	34	34
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	50	50	50
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	23¼	23¼	23¼
4 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	25	25	25
2 Leh Val NY4½s40	24	24	24
5 Leh Val4½s 2003&sd	48¾	48¾	48¾
3 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	15½	16¼
14 Leh Val 4s 2003 sd	15¾	14½	15¾

'War' Buying Effect On Commodity Prices

By the Associated Press

New York

Here are prices of some of the futures contracts in commodity exchanges at 2 p. m. today, compared with their closing prices of last Thursday, showing the effect of the "war" buying:

	Today	Thurs
Wheat (Sept.-bu.)	$0.86⅜	$0.87¼
Corn (Sept.-bu.)	.57¼	.42⅝
Hides (Dec.-lb.)	.13⅝	.10⅞
Cotton (Oct.-lb.)	.08¾	.08⅜
Cocoa (Sept.-lb.)	.06⅝	.04⅜
Tin (Dec.-lb.)	.58	.48⅛
Silk (Dec.-lb.)	2.59½	2.27
Sugar (Sept.-lb.)*	.02	.01⅛

*World contract, unrefined, before duty.

Business in U. S. Said to Be Moving At Favorable Pace

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said "domestic business news has continued relatively favorable, with the European crisis apparently having little immediate effect upon volumes, though its possibilities have had to be weighed in connection with future commitments."

In a weekly business summary, the Department added that although security markets had been unsettled, "of significance among the data on domestic business was the advance in automobile production which, though small, marks the beginning of a strong upturn in this industry as new model production gets under way.

"Steel operations have held firm at the highest rate of the year with trade sources reporting a sustained volume of new business.

"Retail sales of general merchandise indicate that consumers are expanding their purchasing in accordance with seasonal trends.

"Car loadings are moving upward toward the seasonal peak usually attained in October, with traffic about one-eighth higher than a year ago. The financial position of the carriers has undergone some improvement as a result of recent gains in both passenger and freight movement but the basic difficulties still persist. Inquiries for new equipment have increased, although the volume of placements has not been large."

Livestock Prices Leap Upward Again On Buying Demand

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (AP)—Livestock prices leaped upward again today on buying demand spurred by the European war. Despite the sharp advances—best in recent history—farmers apparently were holding their livestock for even better prices. Receipts were unusually light.

Hogs climbed $1.00 to $1.50, showing an advance of fully $2.50 for the last two days. The top reached $9.40, the best price since last Sept. 17. Sows also climbed upward, 270-360 pounders bringing $8.00 to $8.50. In the wholesale dressed market, the best light loins advanced 2½ cents more, topping at 27½ cents a pound, salable receipts were only 5,000 head and packers received but 1,000 direct.

Good and choice fed steers moved upward 50 cents to $1.00, topping at $12.00. Common and medium grades were up 25 to 50 cents. All heifers generally were 25 to 50 cents higher and cows were up 25 cents. Bulls showed gains of 15 to 25 cents and vealers were 50 cents higher. Salable cattle receipts were 6,000 head.

Spring lambs and yearlings were 35 to 50 cents higher, the best native springers bringing above $10.50. Sheep were up 25 to 50 cents.

Lead Price Raised $5 a Ton in N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP)—The American Smelting & Refining Co. today advanced the price of lead $5 a ton. The new price was 5.50 cents a pound, delivered in New York, up of a cent to the highest level since last October and a rise of ½ cent this week.

Sales in $1000

	High	Low	2:00
2 Chile Mt Bk 6s '57	14½	14½	14½
1 ChileMtge&Ag'57sd	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1 Chile 7s '42	16	16	16
5 Chile 6s '60	16	16	16
4 Chile 6s '60 asd	16	16	16
4 Chile 6s '61 Jan	12	12	12
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb	16	16	16
5 Chile 6s '61 Feb asd	12	12	12
2 Chile 6s 61 Sept asd	12	12	12
9 Chile 6s 63 asd	12	11½	12
17 Shilean Mun 7s 60	14	13½	14
5 Colomb 6s 61 Jan	23¾	23¾	24
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	24¼	24¼	24½
8 Cordoba City7s57st	55	55	55
8 Cuba 4½s 45	71	71	71
107 Cuba 4½s 77	58½	58½	58½
16 Denmark 6s 42	79½	79	79½
4 Denmark 5½s 55	74	74	74
30 Denmark 4½s 62	66	66	66
1 French 7½s 41	65	65	65
62 GerGov 5½s65	95¾	95¾	95¾
41 Ger Govt 5s 49	6	5½	5½
8 Haiti 6s 52	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Hung Munic 7s '46	83	83	83
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	6½	6½	6½
8 Italy 7s 1951	35¾	35¾	35¾
3 Japan 6½s 54	50	50	50
17 Medellin Mun 6½s'54	57	72½	73¾
3 Mendoza, Prov 4½s	14¼	56½	57
4 Mex 10 4s sm assd 45	67	14	14¼
5 Mex Irr 4½s '43 assd	¾	67	67
3 Milan City 6½s '52	2	¾	¾
3 Norway 6s '42	37	2	2
1 Norway 4½s '64	95	35	37
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	78¼	94¾	95
12 Orient Dev 6s '53	55	78¼	78¼
1 Panama 5½s '58	46	55	55
2 Panama 5s'63A st asd	101½	45	46
2 Pernambuca 7s 47	62	101½	101½
3 Peru 7s '59	10	62	62
13 Peru 1st 6s '60	9½	7	7
59 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9½	9½	9½
5 Queensld 7s '41	94	9¼	9¼
3 Queensld 6s 47	88½	93	94
2 Rio de Jan 8s '53	6½	88	88
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	7¾	6¾	6¾
7 Rome 6½s '62	47½	7¾	7¾
2 Sao Paul City 8s '52	8	47½	48
1 Sao Paul City 6½s'57	8¼	8¼	8¼
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '52	12	8¼	8¼
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	12 M	12	12
1 Sao Paulo St 7s '56	8	8	8
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	18¾	18½	18¾
5 Tokyo City 5½s'61	58	58	58
10 Tokyo City 5s '52	39½	39	39
15 Tokyo El Ly 6s '53	56	56	56
1 Ujiga El P 7s '45	79	79	79
9 Yokohama 6s '61	56	56	56

Bond sales (in dollars): Total today 630,000; previous day 59,248,000; week ago 3,747,000; year ago 4,391,875; two years ago 9,880,775; Jan. 1 to date 1,215,064,525; year ago 1,184,164,905; two years ago 2,048,268,100.

New York Curb

Quotations 2:55

Sales, Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100 Acme Wire (.45g)	17	17	17
1700 Aero Sup Mfg B	4⅜	4	4
200 Ainsworth	8	6	6⅛
100 Air Assoc (½)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700 Air Investors	⅜	⅜	⅜
300 Air Inv war	73	73	73
50 Ala Gt Sou (3g)	99	96	96
10 Ala Pow 37 pf (7)	138	133	136¾
1650 Alum Co Am	115	114½	114½
150 Alum Co Am pf (6)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝
50 Alum Ind	130	126	126¾
400 Alum Ind (¼a)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100 Am Box Board	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
500 Am Centrifugal	34¼	32½	33½
400 Am Cit P&LB	¾	¾	¾
7500 Am Cyan B (.60)	33¾	33	33
100 Am & Fgn P war	112	111¾	111¾
1800 Am Gas & El (1.60)	5¾	5¼	5½
250 Am G&E pf (6)	108	105¼	105
800 Am Gen	2	2	2
100 Am Hard Rub	10	9¾	10½
100 Am Laun Mch (.80)	16½	16½	16½
1600 Am Lt&T (1.20)	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
225 Am Mfg	18½	17¾	18⅛
1500 Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
200 Am Pot&Ch (2g)	90	85	85

Commerce and Finance

Spectacular Stock, Commodity Markets Reminiscent of 1914-16

Business and Industry

Upturn of 13 P. C. In Tire Sales For 1939 Is Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1939 the tire industry will chalk up a very satisfactory year for replacement sales, the backbone of the business, and a better year than 1938 for the less profitable original equipment business, with sales volume topping 1938 by about 13 per cent, according to the Financial World.

"Replacement sales during the first half of the current year came to 17,500,000 casings," states the magazine, "which with a conservative estimate of 15,000,000 for the second half of the year would make a total of 32,500,000 casings for the entire year, compared with total sales of 30,300,000 casings in 1938. Original equipment sales, on the other hand, make a more impressive comparison. Against a full year total of only 11,500,000 casings in 1938, during the first six months of 1939 9,200,000 casings were sold to automobile manufacturers. And according to even the lowest estimates they will require some 6,000,000 more this year, making a total of 15,200,000 casings for the 12 months.

"Exports in 1939 are approximating last year's rate of over 1,000,000 casings. Thus, total 1938 sales of 2,900,000 casings compare with a prospective total for 1939 of around 8,800,000, a gain of about 13.5 per cent.

"Just as important, earnings are not likely to suffer this year from inventory write-downs. For almost a year the price for raw rubber has been extraordinarily stable around 16 cents a pound, and continuance of this stability for the rest of the year would completely eliminate the necessity of inventory adjustments which so often in the past have caused drastic losses, sometimes wiping out all operating profits.

"Important among new developments in the rubber field are the progress made in placing the 40,000,000 steel wheels on American farms on rubber and the use by the automobile industry of more and more rubber in each car for cushioning, silencing, engine suspension, etc."

Mercantile Mart Open Today

CHICAGO, Sept. 2 (AP)—Governors of the Chicago Mercantile Exchange voted because of the grave state of European affairs to cancel the last of the market's Saturday summer holidays and to remain open today for spot and futures trading. The market observed its regular Saturday hours, closing at 11 a. m., E. S. T.

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Current Scene in Commodity, Stock Markets Dramatic One

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Though the story of Tuesday's markets in New York has already been told in spot news dispatches on this page is deserves review because it will go down in history.

Total trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange of 5,930,000 shares was the largest since the selling panic of October 19, 1937.

Total bond volume on the New York Stock Exchage was the largest on record, surpassing by a few million dollars the previous record of December 30, 1918.

Commodities Up the Limit

Total volume of trading in the New York futures markets was almost nil, for the simple reason that every month in every commodity except cotton opened at the limit, and except for a handful of offers promptly snapped up, there was no further chance to trade.

At the end of the first hour's trading on the Stock Exchange the Dow-Jones' industrial averages were up between 6 and 7 points. By noon, the industrial averages had gained 18 points in the five trading hours from the two o'clock averages on Friday to the noon averages Tuesday. On Friday at 2 P. M. the averages were a shade under 130. By noon Tuesday they were a shade over 147. Between these two there was one hour of trading Friday, two on Saturday and two on Tuesday. This five-hour advance wiped out the entire decline during August.

By early afternoon the advances in some war stocks were all but unprecedented. From a low of around 53½ on Friday Bethlehem was up to 83. Cuban American Sugar jumped in three trades yesterday noon from 6⅝ to 13. Anaconda closed on Saturday at 30 and opened yesterday at 40.

Sterling Has Slump

On the foreign exchange market, confused or at a standstill, sterling has dropped to the lowest point, round $4.05, siince the middle of 1933. At the same time gold in London was at 168 shillings, the highest price on record and almost exactly twice the standard price of 84/11 which had been set by Isaac Newton and had prevailed from Queen Anne's time until the current decade.

In the bond market, the slaughter of values dropped a point at least from every Treasury bond onthe list, despite official support, and let down every Treasury issue to a new low for 1939, completely wiping out the entire rapid advance of last Spring and more.

In the commodity markets where limits did not apply the advances went spectacularly beyond those recorded under limits. While other rubber futures rose the limit of 2 cents to round 19.90 cents, September rubber, which has no such limit, rose to 23.75 cents, up 5.35 cents.

Steel Prices May Rise

There was a rush in the steel trade to cover not only for September and the fall but even for the first quarter of 1940; fourth-quarter prices, which were to be announced this week and which without the war developments would probably have been "soft," i. e., subject to shading, are certain to be "hard" and first-quarter prices will probably be advanced.

In all this confusion many curious things happened. After all the rubber futures but the delivery month had opened the limit and the market had gone on ice, there was a single offer of a contract below the limit in one future month. Sixty buyers matched for it. On the Stock Exchange a two-dollar broker was given an order to buy 10,000 shares of Steel "carefully." He declined the offer.

On Saturday two traders got confused over an order to sell 100 Steel at the market, then round 53½. Each thought the other had bought, so there was no sale. The stock was sold yesterday at 63½. According to the rules of the Exchange the customer got the benefit of the mistake—$1000. According to the same rules, if the mistake had meant a loss of $1000 instead of a profit, the brokers would have had to stand it. For another story, some customers had limit stop orders in Anaconda to sell at 33. The stock had closed at 30 and it opened at $40. They got the extra $7 a share.

Low-Priced Issues Leap

The largest percentage advances were of course in the cheap cat-and-dog marginal "commodity stocks." as an example, Callahan Zinc-Lead has been trading for months round ⅞. On Friday it rushed up to 1½, on Saturday to 2, and yesterday to 3¼. American Zinc touched 4 last week and 10 yesterday. Similar leaps were made in low-priced issues in the meat-packing, hide-and-leather, sugar, rubber, and metal groups. There were such advances in the cheap marginal coppers like Miami and Inspiration, to whom the difference between 10 cents and 12 cents for copper is the difference between red and black ink.

Almost as conspicuous as the advances in the commodity and war-baby stocks was the stubborn standstill in certain other groups, notably the utilities and merchandising shares. The Dow-Jones' average of 15 utilities gained just 0.30 points on the day to 23.71 against a gain of 10 points on the industrials. Merchandising stocks like Sears, Ward, and Woolworth stood stock still and then lost ground. Traders browsing through the list suddenly realized that the advances in commodities would bode ill for the food stocks and the soft-drink companies, with the result that General Foods lost a fraction on the day and the one-time trading favorite, Loft dropped three-quarters of a point on a mere 26,600 shares, less than the opening in many a once humbler issue.

Back of all this furor was the general feeling that the whole outlook for American business had been changed. As said here before, all the events of six months in 1914 have been telescoped into a a few hours. It looks as though business is about to take off for an ascent in the indexes such as occurred from late 1914 to early 1916, when American business accelerated steadily and the indices rose dizzily. The entire intervening gap of uncertainty from July, 1914 until December has been taken at one leap.

Will Government Interfere?

In fact, the question has risen whether the Administration, always busy interfering, might interfere to put the lid on this market. No such fear is taken seriously. The thought here is that the Administration would be glad enough for good business to bail it out from its economic disappointments. Already the advance in commodity prices has bailed out its ever-normal granary fiasco and everybody here seems to agree that the President has been guaranteed a third term if the war lasts that long.

(But a small minority thinks the war won't last that long; that just as in 1914 everybody thought it would be a short war and was wrong so now most think it will be a long war and will be wrong; that to paraphrase the fellow-travelers on capitalist, totalitarianism is on its last legs and can't stand a hard test.)

Most spectacular of the conclusions drawn from today's stock market is the opinion that the 1929-1939 triangle has been broken "on the upside." That theory, a trifle mystic, esoteric, and far-fetched to the uninitiated, is that stock-market averages have shown descending tops and rising bottoms since 1929; that these tops and bottoms make a triangle, and that today's rise takes the averages—whether Dow-Jones, Standard Statistics, or New York Times—out of the triangle on the upside. The theory is tenuous, like the beginning of a ghost-story; chart-readers have announced that the break-out would come any time from July to December. But it looks like now, and it also looks as though, with Europe in the flames of anger, it would be inconceivable for the market to break out on the downside.

Some British Stores Short

As commodities rise, hindsight makes clear the explanation. The Allies and Germany were supposed to be laying by stores against eventual war, but the statistics seem to say that the Allies at least have been remarkably slow about it. Perhaps they have relied on the relaxation of the quotas on staple commodities, which has already begun. But their stores are short.

A sign was given in July, when France stepped in this market and bought, in two licks, 50,000 tons of copper—21,000 in one order, 29,000 tons in the other. The world copper statistics show that outside of the United States (which is loaded up with copper) supplies are just six weeks ahead of demand at peace-time rates.

Britain, by the record, is short in rubber, cotton, copper, sugar, and tea. In cotton, she has been letting her stocks in American cotton run down with a view to getting the current subsidised (1½-cent) American cotton exports. But the fall in sterling has already more than wiped out the benefit to Britain of the subsidy; subsidised cotton in Liverpool is dearer in today's sterling than unsubsidised cotton was in the pound at $4.68⅛. Hence cotton in Liverpool has been strong. Of course they are to get some 700,000 bales of barter cotton. It was to be held either seven years or until a war broke out. Now they can use it—as fast as we can get it there.

Britain Laying in Supplies

While Britain has dallied in laying in rubber, cotton, copper, sugar, and tea, she has been forehanded in laying in cocoa, wheat, and tin. Yet all these commodities, like the rest, are up the limit. The assumption is that ocean lanes are dangerous; that loosening of production quotos takes time; and that when all commodities go up, these must too, just as when a Communist meeting is raided, the fellow-travellers also ride the Black Maria.

Comment on yesterday's market leads off in all directions. For instance: . . . American shippers are looking forward to a lush business under protection of the American flag, but waiting on Washington to see what they can carry . . . this looks like the end of reform; the Administration will get right-wing support, but the Corcoran and Cohen anti-business tactic is out . . . the truck department of the automobile industry is first in line for prosperity . . . steel operations are on the way to 70 per cent plus; Britain's steel plants have been at capacity for some time and Britain will want more steel products . . . the current international cotton conference will get nowhere . . . crop restriction is as obsolete as running boards on motor cars . . . besides other handicaps, advances in the utilities will be braked by the fact that the era of profitable refinancing is over. . . .

New Swift Official

Moffett

James F. Brandt

Elected comptroller of Swift and Company to succeed J. G. Smithwick, who is retiring. Mr. Brandt has been with the company since 1906.

Foreign Countries Flood Steel Mills With Large Orders

NEW YORK (AP)—War in Europe has stimulated sharply the export branch of the steel business "Iron Age" said in its weekly review.

"Steel export departments have been flooded with cables from all parts of the world seeking supplies here or urging a hastening of shipments of steel previously ordered," the magazine added.

"Steel export prices have been advanced several dollars a ton, in most instances to a parity with domestic prices. Tin plate has been sold at $6 a ton over recently quoted prices.

"A world-wide market is open to American producers without restriction, though shipments abroad may be hampered by lack of sufficient ocean bottoms," the publication said, noting the export quota system and world export prices had gone by the board.

At the same time, "there is an increasing demand for steel from the automobile industry and miscellaneous consumers who appear anxious to protect themselves against shortages."

Scrap markets seemed to be awaiting further developments at home and abroad. The "Iron Age" scrap composite price remained at $15.62.

The publication said steel production this week was affected only slightly by Labor Day shutdowns, the average for the week being estimated at 59 per cent of capacity against 63½ per cent last week.

It added:

"Recovery of operations on Tuesday was swift, indicating that next week's operations will be fully 65 per cent."

N. Y. Banks Attach German Government Funds on Deposit

NEW YORK (AP)—Leading New York banks have attached German Government funds on deposit here, a high banking authority disclosed.

The seizure, which involved sums which may reach about $50,000,000, but probably less, resulted from the termination by the American committee of short-term creditors, of the 1931 "standstill" agreement. Such termination makes obligations immediately payable. Similar action was taken by the British committee. Immediately thereafter, leading banks served attachments upon one another. However, they found most of the German cash here had been transferred to Swiss ownership.

Latest published figures indicated current outstanding credit lines to Germany in the United States totaled $81,000,000, of which about $65,000,000 was actually utilized, and that sum has been considerably reduced.

However, many of the German balances here had been transferred, in anticipation of this action, to the name of the Bank for International Settlements, in Switzerland.

Steel Rate This Week to Decline

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP)—Operations in the steel industry for the current week will decline 4.4 points to 58.6 per cent of capacity, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated today. Last week's figure was 63 per cent.

The decline this week was attributed by steel circles to the Labor Day holiday.

A month ago operations were at the rate of 60.1 per cent of capacity, while a year ago they were 39.9 per cent.

Kennecott Copper Reports Increase in Half-Year Net

NEW YORK (AP)—Kennecott Copper Corp. and subsidiaries, for the six months ended June 30, reported consolidated net income of $10,112,168 after all charges except depletion, equal to 98 cents a share on common stock. This compared with consolidated net income of $8,238,985 or 76 cents a common share in the first half of 1938.

How Can Europe Finance a War, Relevant Question

NEW YORK (AP)—How can Europe finance a war?

It is difficult for the layman to understand how nations wallowing in debt, budgets unbalanced, gold reserves depleted, and currencies depreciated, can pay the fantastic costs of war.

True, international credit today is at a low ebb, and definitely not what it was in 1914, but authorities agree that is no deterrent to war.

Barter May Displace Money

Money is but a medium of exchange, and credit a medium of deferred exchange, and when they don't work according to conventional banking practice, governments under pressure of war adopt unconventional methods of seeing that the exchanges of goods and materials are made, perhaps with disastrous results eventually but they do it.

The last war wiped out the value of the German currency, and with it the savings of the nation's middle class. Her financial status has been regarded as more or less precarious almost ever since, but that has not deterred her from one of the most spectacular rearmament programs the world has ever seen.

Gold, traditionally regarded as an indicator of financial strength, has been dispensed with by the Reich. When Hitler came into power in 1933, he paid out almost the entire gold reserve of the Reich in settlement of certain debts, and in effect told Germany's creditors if they wanted further payments they would have to buy German goods.

Without gold which automatically settles differences in the balance of international payments, business men cannot freely trade in world markets, and there can be no free flow of merchandise.

But by a rigid control balancing imports against exports, the Reich not only has continued to carry on, but has accelerated her internal industry activity to record-breaking levels. Her iron, steel and cement production have surpassed all nations save the United States, and she has become the biggest producer of aluminum.

Reich Lacks Funds

Despite the drive for self-sufficiency, Germany still looks to the rest of the world for a large portion of her food supply such as meat, butter, and cereals, and for textiles, rubber, tin, petroleum, and other important products. She lacks funds to buy them, and international credit on which to borrow, but with her big industrial capacity, has been exporting goods in exchange.

War would presumably shut off her sea-borne trade, but claims are made that she has stored sufficient supplies to keep going some time. Rigid rationing is already in effect. Also, the agreement with Russia opens up, at least potentially, a source of large supplies of raw materials, for which the Reich could trade manufactures.

The German rearmament program has been accompanied by huge internal borrowing, and a staggering tax burden. How well the Nazi economic program is working, how long it will work, whether huge expenditures will bring internal inflation with a disastrous rise in price levels, are moot questions.

Financially, compared with England and France, Germany is regarded as weak. Against this she has manpower and great industrial capacity.

England's borrowing capacity today is scarcely what it was in 1914. Her debt is some three times what it was 25 years ago. France wiped out a good part of her World War debt in the post-war inflation, and has been through a number of financial crises in recent years. But England and France each have more than $2,000,000,000 in gold, more than twice what they had in 1914.

France, England Have Gold

During the World War, the United States made cash loans to England and France of $4,766,000,000, and more after the Armistice. Further borrowing in America would presumably be banned by the Johnson Act forbidding loans to defaulters. (Jesse Jones, Administrator of the Federal Loan Agency, said in Washington yesterday however, that the Johnson Act did not apply to the lending power of the RFC or the Import-Export Bank.)

But England and France could raise some billions in cash for foreign purchases. They could spend their gold, assuming the United States would continue to take it. They could mobilize and liquidate foreign investments. The Commerce Department estimates their investments here at between $2,800,000,000 and $3,000,000,000. In addition, Canada has some $1,400,000,000 invested here.

France is economically one of the more self-sufficient nations in Europe. England imports most of her food supply, and other essentials, but still is supreme on the seas, has her dominions to draw from.

Calculating the cost of the World War has proven almost a statistical impossibility, because of the severe depreciation and in some instances disappearance of currencies, and gyrations of prices.

One of the more conservative estimates, based on actual outlays of governments, is $275,000,000,000. Great Britain's debt rose some $34,000,000,000, and the United States about $24,000,000,000. Based on the old value of the franc of 19.3 cents, France's internal debt rose some $40,000,000,000, but the franc depreciated sharply after the war, and is currently around 2½ cents.

War-Time Limits On Liverpool Cotton

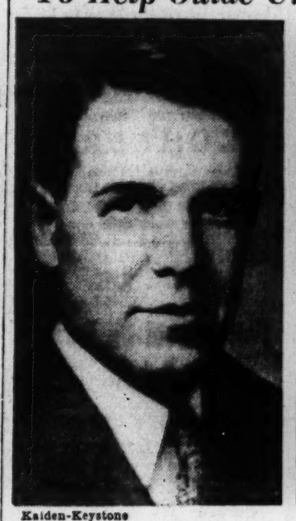
LIVERPOOL, Sept. 6 (AP)—War-time restrictions were extended to the cotton market today.

Prices prevailing at the close yesterday were fixed as the maximum allowed for dealings in future deliveries.

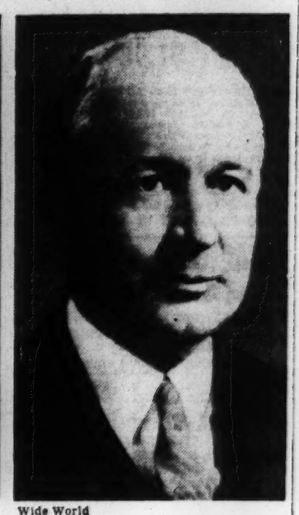
Dealings already had been suspended on the corn exchange, where wheat futures have been traded.

Limited business was done in cotton futures. There were heavy buying orders but few sellers. Prices had been due to open moderately higher in reflection of the advance in American markets yesterday.

To Help Guide U. S. Fiscal Policies



Kaiden-Keystone



Wide World

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Upper right: Tom K. Smith, President of the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis. Top left: W. R. Burgess, Vice-Chairman of the National City Bank of New York. Below: Earle Bailie of Wilton, Conn., Chairman of Tri-Continental Corp.

Treasury Recruits Bankers to Guide Federal Policies

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Treasury recruited three well known bankers to guide Federal fiscal policy through the difficulties generated by the European war.

Secretary Henry Morgenthau told a special press conference that the three, who have given up all private business temporarily, are W. R. Burgess, vice-chairman of the National City Bank of New York; Tom K. Smith, president of the Boatmen's National Bank of St. Louis, and Earle Bailie of Wilton, Conn., chairman of Tri-Continental Corporation and a member of the investments firm of J. and W. Seligman and Co.

They will get no salary, but may receive expense money, for Treasury experts, which sometimes runs as high as $25 per day.

Mr. Morgenthau said none of the three would be burdened with administrative work, but would keep the Treasury in contact with private finance and business and advise the Treasury.

Mr. Burgess, who formerly was manager of the Federal Reserve Board's open market committee, was made chief advisor on Treasury financing. Mr. Bailie, who was an assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury a few years ago, was assigned to watch the movement of international capital. And Mr. Smith, who not only was an assistant to the Secretary at about the same time as Mr. Bailie but also is a former president of the American Bankers' Association, was made banking advisor.

Saying he wanted "plenty of help," Mr. Morgenthau added that in a few days he will name two or three economists to come here to help him.

Mr. Smith, he added, will contact representatives of state banks as well as national banks, which are directly under Treasury supervision.

Commercial Loans Have Further Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported another sharp increase in commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks.

Banks in 101 leading cities had $3,996,000,000 of such loans on August 30, an increase of $58,000,000 over the preceding week.

As in the preceding week when a $26,000,000 increase was reported for the same banks, New York City accounted for most of the gain. In the last week, New York banks were responsible for $49,000,000 of the $58,000,000 increase.

Monopoly Body Continuing Its Insurance Probe

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (AP)—Military phrases some times are used to pep up insurance agents, a national Monopoly Subcommittee learned today as it questioned a group of insurance men about their methods in selling industrial insurance.

Gerhard Gesell, committee counsel, read a telegram to agents urging them to increase sales which said:

"We have no enemies in our camp. We have no slackers."

Mr. Gesell said the telegram was sent by W. V. Walker, a vice-president of the Life and Casualty Company of Tennessee at Nashville, to agents of his company.

Discloses Evidence

Henry A. Hollins, veteran manager of the Washington office for the Tennessee company, testified that letters and telegrams of this type were used to increase insurance sales but added that he depended on steady gains "to avoid any slumps from high pressure business."

Mr. Hollins denied he ever had instructions from his company to let small weekly payment insurance policies lapse when these were found poor risks.

Mr. Gesell introduced in evidence a letter from J. S. Ward, associate medical director of the Nashville company, criticizing a policy issued to a young Washington man who had tuberculosis.

"The quicker you can get rid of this case the better it will be," Mr. Ward wrote Mr. Hollins.

Mr. Hollins said that in these cases his agents made regular weekly calls at homes to collect premiums but "do not make second calls."

Mr. Gesell said the subcommittee would complete its investigation of industrial insurance by calling as witnesses about 30 agents and executives from this area. The attorney said 23 insurance companies selling these small industrial policies operated 36 branch offices in the District of Columbia with more than 1,500 licensed agents.

Tells of Methods

Mr. Hollins, first of these witnesses, testified that learning to sell insurance was like learning to dance.

"You can't learn to dance by just sitting in the corner and watching," he said with a smile. "You have to get out and try it yourself."

The witness said this accounted for a large turnover in his force of 33 agents who collect premiums of about $4,000 weekly on small insurance policies from both "White and Colored persons."

These agents, Mr. Hollins said, were instructed to sell to the "better class" of industrial workers and avoid sales "in the red light district and such areas."

Buford W. Eubank, a superintendent under Mr. Hollins, testified that agents sometimes paid past due premiums for policyholders.

Mr. Eubank said that agents profited if old policies did not lapse but that the premiums were paid some times "because of sympathy for old policy holders who are in trouble and don't want the insurance to lapse."

"I've been stuck with some of those payments myself when I was an agent," Mr. Eubank testified.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS showing big Christmas Card values, 21-card "Blue Ribbon" assortment sells $1. Pays you 50c. Ten other assts.; Personal Christmas Cards. 50 for $1, up. No experience needed. Free Sample Offer. CHILTON GREETINGS, 147 Essex, Dept. 1-H, Boston, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS—60 Exclusive Folders with name $1. De Luxe 21 Folder Asst. $1. Profit 100%. 14 Others. Bonuses. Personal and Business Album. 63 Engravings. Stationery Samples Free. Call-write MENDLER ART CO., 120 Boylston St., Boston, Dept. C. 6

SELL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH RAISED GOLD EFFECT SIGNATURE. A fast seller. 21 folders, retail $1. Profit 100%. Customer's actual signature in embossed gold effect. Also 50 name-imprinted Christmas Cards, $1. Many beautiful Assortments, 50c up. Get samples. FRIENDSHIP STUDIOS, 443 Adams, Elmira, N. Y.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

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THE SOVEREIGN
Your home while in Santa Monica
Permanent and transient guests. One block from ocean. Dining room—excellent food. Garage
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SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation, reasonably priced, with garage.
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HAND-PAINTED woodenware, glassware, china, fabrics and greeting cards done on order. Samples and information upon request. MRS. IRENE M. CARSON, 1530 Eckert Ave., Reading, Pa.

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MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS. LOW RATES
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EXTRA money easy. Show smart Personal Christmas Cards with name, 50 for $1, up. Outstanding values. Also 21-card assortment, $1; others. BIG COMM. No experience necessary. Samples Free. WETMORE & SUDDEN, 749 Monroe, Dept. 48, Rochester, N. Y.

YOU SHOULD INVESTIGATE
If you have an interest in the finer things of life, a good education and a real interest in the development of children, you will want to investigate our work. It affords a real opportunity to establish yourself in a business that will bring satisfactory financial results and a constructive service. We have openings in several territories right now. To those who qualify we give a week's training. Compensation—drawing account, commission and bonuses. Qualifications—Age 28-50; good education, initiative, willingness to work for success and freedom to give full time to the work. In your first letter give us information about yourself that will help us in arriving at a decision as to your fitness for the work and whether the work is suitable for you. Many who are with us in this educational sales work have found financial independence and a most satisfying activity.
Write the office nearest you—
THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN
Chicago—360 North Michigan Avenue
New York—11 West 42nd Street
Philadelphia—Lincoln Liberty Building
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1-2 and 3 rooms, newly renovated, in elevator buildings. All modern improvements.
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Furnished or Unfurnished
Reasonable rents—Excellent Service
Restaurant, garage facilities, maids, etc.
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KENmore 6520

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CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour; properly licensed and insured. KEN 1022. CHARLES W. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—1936 Plymouth sedan, in good running order. Call FREEDMAN, South 8-3931 to inspect.

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A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
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CORRECT POSTURE
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75'x14'x4½', large deck house; canopy over after deck; sleeps nine; Arcola heat; two new Gray 160 H. P. motors; reduction gear; Bendix control; ideal for cruise to Florida, inside or out; excellent condition. Hartgen Boat Yard, Galesville, Maryland. See Capt. Oscar Hartge.

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NAHANT, MASS.
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WANTED—Man and wife to care for invalid boy, age 15 yrs.; also do household duties; Christian Scientists preferred. Apply P. O. Box (No. 1131), Niagara Falls, Ont.

HELP WANTED—MEN

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AN ATTRACTIVE young lady, experienced in beauty culture and powder blending; Christian Scientist. Write giving all particulars, Box M-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMEN to act as counter girls, assistant cooks and floor girls in midtown cafeteria serving lunch only. Apply CANTERBURY LUNCH mornings, 331 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
(Continued)

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FURNITURE UPHOLSTERED AND REPAIRED

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID
for
OLD GOLD AND SILVER
EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
Established 1906
DAWSON'S
127 HARVARD AVENUE, ALLSTON, MASS.

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COUNTRY home on Long Island, private beach, transportation provided, all conveniences; $25 to $30. TWITCHELL, Setauket, N. Y.

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Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

N. Y. C., 58th ST., 127 WEST. KELVIN WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB. Exceptional opportunity business girl or student seeking refined modern home comforts, kitchen privileges, maids, phones; reas. Mrs. White.

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WOMAN desires room, kitchen privileges, homelike; N. Y. C.-Brooklyn; state price. Write Box M-43, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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ORIENTAL RUGS—DOMESTIC—Washing—Storing—Expert Repairing oriental and hooked rugs. M. G. YEGHIAN, 532 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled—adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotarys. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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EXCELLENT driver, good habits, 23 years old, wishes position as private chauffeur. Wm. Edw. Tompkins, 42 Oak St., Binghamton, N. Y.

POSITION wanted as chauffeur, 23 years with last family; best of references. Tel. Longwood 3335 (Mass.).

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REFINED, capable English woman wishes position as companion or housekeeper in small adult family in N. Y. C. or environs; Christian Scientists preferred. Write Box D-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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SETTLED woman desires position as housemother in girls' or boys' school; or secretary-companion in private home; Christian Scientists preferred; unencumbered and free to travel; references. MRS. BARBARA THOMPSON, 1034 May Street, Jacksonville, Fla.

WANTED position as housekeeper in institution or school by Oct. 1st. Write Box C-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, refined, conscientious, desires position; experienced saleswoman; beginner stenography. Write Box G-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N Y C.

YOUNG woman, trained educational worker, executive office experience, seeks professional or commercial contact. Phone Windsor 8-1169, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Est. E. T. Caldwell Co. 1885
Wanted goods to or from Chicago week of Sept. 10 Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678—0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

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BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's N Y C. Get our offer before selling.

A BIG cash price for worn fur coats and chokers. I. M. FUR CO., 1 W. 34th, opp. Empire State Bldg. Wis. 7-7969.

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BETTY-ANN
BEAUTY SALON
Expert Operators
New Hair Styles for Milady
828 Kearny Avenue, Arlington, N. J.
TEL. KEARNY 2-6260

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Girls' 4-Way School Dresses $1.98

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Hardware and Furnishings
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ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 and 2124 Atlantic Ave.
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Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
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Agents for
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BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
COR. NORTH AND SPRINGFIELD AVE.
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Lunch 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
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426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

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The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
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Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
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Boys' and Men's Wear
Fall Selection Complete
NATELSON'S
91 Broad St. Elizabeth, N. J.
Free Parking—Free Delivery
Phone El. 2-1144

Costella Millinery
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presents
New Fall Hats $1 up
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INSURANCE
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Warren's Service Station
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RICHFIELD GAS AND OILS
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal to you and your car.
Phone Haddonfield 3730

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(Continued)

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
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A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
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$5 to $6
Sold exclusively in Jersey City by
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Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
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MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
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WM. GEIGER Proprietor
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CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATER

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Pure and wholesome products
Orders filled for Weddings, Parties, and Social Functions
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HARVEY J. TIGER
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FALL SALE OF
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FOOTBALL SUPPLIES
MILL. 6-0469 324 MILLBURN AVE.

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QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
10 SOUTH PARK ST MONTCLAIR

APPLEGATE FARM
Guernsey Milk Ice Cream
A Complete Dairy Service
See Display Advertisements on August 23rd, September 20th
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's Gowns Sportswear and Sportswear
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Montclair
New Jersey

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
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TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only. Not a blend.)

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Needlepoint
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Incorporated
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Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

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A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

NEW BRUNSWICK

VISIT THE
Bertha Luise Art Linen and GIFT SHOP
209 New York Avenue
Near Vocational School Tel. 4257-W

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Large stock of new portables at reduced prices. Standard rebuilts $35 up. Service and Supplies.
Orange Typewriter Co.
192 Main St. OR 3-7364

The Morris Shop
New Fall Opening
Men's and Young Men's Wearing Apparel
296 Main St. Cor. Day St.

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SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Libby's Corned Beef Hash, 1 lb. can 19c
Tea Garden Grape Juice, pt. bot., 3 for 49c
Qt. bot., 35c, 3 for $1.00
Burnett's Vanilla .....27c a bottle
155 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-4700

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON N. J.

PARK HARDWARE
233 Main Avenue, Passaic
Good Service
Reasonable Prices
PASSAIC 2-4179

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Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S. Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

ELITE FROCKS
All That the Name Implies
DAYTIME DATETIME FORMALS
Prices within your budget
Phone PL. 6-1772 112 Watchung Ave.

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
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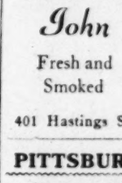

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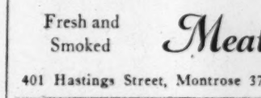

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Adhesion, cohesion (293:15-16; 124:20)—These words are normally pronounced with accent on the second syllable; but when they are used together and in contrast, emphasis should be given to the dissimilar (first) syllable of the second word, *ad-he'-zhun* and *co'-he-zhun*.

Both "adhesion" and "cohesion" agree in the idea of sticking fast, but disagree as to the manner and result of sticking. "Adhesion" (Latin *ad*, "to," and *haerere*, "to stick") indicates the mere cleaving of one body to another, without regard for resultant unity; as, "the adhesion of a stamp to an envelope." Note that the glue on the stamp is necessary in the adhering.

On the other hand, "cohesion" (Latin *cum*, "together," and *haerere*) implies that related parts of the same type of material are held fast together in a unified whole; as, "the cohesion of two pieces of ice." Note that mutually attractive qualities, not an outside factor, hold the pieces together.

For example, we may observe the cohesion of two lumps of clay, which adhere to our boot. (See "Attraction.")

Attraction (124:20) — *A-trak'-shun* (first *a* and the *u* clipped-short, second *a* short).

The Latin *ad*, "to," and *trahere*, "to draw," lie back of our word, which in a general sense designates the act, process, property, or power of drawing toward. In the realm of physics, however, we distinguish between both "adhesion" and "cohesion" on the one hand, and "attraction" on the other; for the first two are concerned only with minute distances. The broad term "attraction," while it may be said to include the other two words, is usually concerned with a pulling power exerted over great distances—gravitation being an example.

Two interesting definitions of "attraction" from the Oxford English Dictionary follow:

"The action of a body or substance in drawing to itself, by some physical force, another to which it is not materially attached."

"The attraction of causing men or animals to come to one by influencing their appetites or desires."

Hence the necessity of knowing something about true attraction!

Bathes (516:13)—Not *baze*. Practice with *baythe* and *z*, gradually blending the two, *baythz*.

Belial (171:24)—Too bad this name isn't pronounced with deep significance *Be-li'-al;* but we can know that it stands for a great lie as we step into line with *Be'-lih-al*.

Bestial (293:22) — Preferably *best'-yal* (*e* short, *a* clipped-short).

This word, as its Latin root (*bestia*, "beast") suggests, is used in the sense of "having the qualities of a beast; brutish; irrational; degradedly carnal."

Chrysalis (297:21) — *Kriss'-a-liss*.

Insects such as the butterfly and moth develop through some remarkable changes. First, there is the egg, which a winged insect deposits with amazing instinct in a place which will provide food for the caterpillar which is hatched.

This larva eats voraciously and grows rapidly; then it enters the pupa stage, and assumes a quiescent form after covering itself with a cocoon or a hard cuticle. Outwardly there is no sign of change or growth; but inside, the chrysalis (although it takes no nourishment) undergoes a marvelous metamorphosis. What was once an unsightly worm, emerges, finally, as a beautiful, winged creature, and flies away.

The "chrysalis stage," then, is one of quiet, beautiful growth. The word came to us from the Greek *chrysallis*, "gold-colored sheath of butterflies," from *chrysos*, "gold."

Contrite (Ps. 51:17) — *Kon'-trite*.

The word here renders Hebrew *dakah*, "collapsed, crushed"—here used figuratively.

Enigma (124:19)—*E-nig'-ma*.

An enigma is something more serious than a puzzle or a riddle; for while the latter may require thought for an adequate solution, an enigma hints at inexplicable mysteries. The word came to us from the Greek *ainigma*, "a dark saying"; and we use it to suggest a confused mystery so hidden under ambiguities and delusions that it defies solution by mortal reasoning.

Environments (258:10)—Sound the full four syllables, *en-vi'-run-ments*.

Equipoise (124:22) —*E'-kwih-poiz*.

The word is a consolidation of "equal" and "poise," and designates a perfectly balanced condition, or an equal distribution of force or power.

Inherent (282:23; 124:29)—*In-heer'-ent*.

Back of this word we find the Latin roots *in* and *haerere*, which impart to our word the sense of "to stick fast in." That which is inherent—as an inherent quality—is indwelling.

Japheth (Gen. 6:10)—*Jay'-feth*.

Judaic (140:19)—*Ju-day'-ik*.

Meted (Isa. 40:12)—*Meet'-ed*.

This word here renders Hebrew *takan*, "to measure; to arrange."

Proscriptive (140:13) — *Pro-skrip'-tiv*.

This word is derived from the Latin *proscribere*, "to write publicly," which was applied to the Roman practice of posting the names of persons who were outlawed, or whose property was forfeited. The system of proscription was eventually extended to things; for instance, certain plays, books, etc., were proscribed—prohibited. It is in this latter sense that we most generally use our word.

Transcendental (320:20)—*Tran-sen-den'-tal* (secondary stress on first syllable).

The Latin *trans* and *scandere* give to our word the literal meaning of "climbing beyond"; although we use it to describe that which seems to be beyond the limits of ordinary experience—that which is supersensual, idealistic, beyond human comprehension.

Travail (Isa. 54:1)—*Trav'-ale* (first *a* short, second long).

Vapid (293:21)—*Vap'-id*.

This word came to us from the Latin *vapidus*, "flat, spoiled," allied to *vappa*, "insipid beverage." We apply "vapid" to that which is dull or lifeless, to that which has no trace of real force.

Odds and Ends

Always Room for One More

Nevada alone of the states has less than 100,000 population (91,058—1930 census).

Home-Marked Ballots

Delaware permits its voters to bring their ballots to the polling places already marked.

Water Your Apple Orchard

The average apple tree absorbs from 15 to 20 tons of water in the course of a year.

Malta Once Governed American Territory

For a period of 12 years, St. Croix, in the Virgin Islands, was part of the realm of the Knights of Malta. Hence Malta once governed territory now owned by the United States.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

EARTHWORM

Good farm land contains about 5,300 earthworms per acre. Without them the soil would lose its fertility and become dry and barren. From the depths of one rich acre, earthworms bring seven tons of revitalizing soil to the surface in the form of "worm casts" every 365 days.

In England's Quiet Countryside

Monitor Camera Club from Ann Mayhew, Caterham, Surrey, England

It is to rural spots such as this that Britain's non-combatant population is being evacuated. This thatched dwelling is one of the picturesque houses in Studland, Dorset.

In Lighter Vein

Good Idea

"What's this timetable for?"

"Something I got for the guest room."

Vacation Snapshots

A clever, clever fellow
Is Harry J. McHood;
He took a hundred photos
And three of them were good!

Getting Crowded and Noisy

The two friends, prospectors, had each spent long, lonely months in the great open spaces. And now, as they drew up their horses at the store, they greeted each other with a nod.

Supplies bought, they sat outside. In silence they gazed into the distance. Finally, an animal appeared on the horizon.

"Cow," said Bill.

"Steer," said Joe.

Bill rose slowly; saddled his horse.

"Where you goin'?" asked his companion.

"Guess I'm hittin' the trail. Too much argifying round here."—Grit.

Says the Office Sage:

One of the greatest mistakes a lot of us make is in thinking that happiness is a buy-product.

"We named him 'Heap Big Two Nickels' so he would always have a dime to his name!"

Daily Anecdote

"—Like Son"

Once after delivering a lecture in Scotland, Dr. William Spurgeon was approached by an elderly gentleman of polished manners, who said, "Dr. Spurgeon, I am glad to meet you. I am the father of Henry Drummond."

"Oh, I already know you then," replied Dr. Spurgeon cordially; "for I know your son well."

Daily Quotation

IT IS the greatest of all mistakes to do nothing because you can only do little.—SYDNEY SMITH.

Did You Ever Wonder

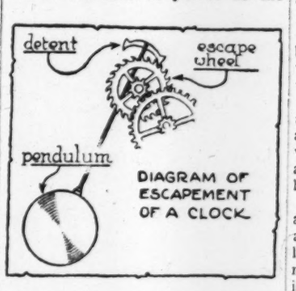
Why a Clock Does Not Run More Slowly as the Spring Runs Down?

The part of the watch or clock which keeps the movement of the hands steady is known as the escapement. It controls and restrains the revolution of the hands by a pendulum, or a balance wheel, allowing one tooth in a wheel to escape, or pass, the pallets of the escapement at each swing or oscillation.

The first clocks used weights for power. To convert this power into time-keeping accuracy, a device was needed to make the weights fall but a short distance at a time and at uniform intervals. This was accomplished by applying Galileo's discovery that successive swings of a pendulum take place in equal intervals of time. Each swing of the pendulum, by means of a detent or locking device, allowed the escape wheel to turn one tooth.

Later, coiled springs were substituted for falling weights as the source of power in clocks and watches. As a substitute for the pendulum, the balance wheel was devised. The balance wheel has tiny weights about its rim, and a hairspring coils and uncoils as the wheel turns first one way and then the other. Like the pendulum, the spring coils and uncoils in equal time intervals, and provides a steady pace regulator for the hands.

A problem encountered by early makers of coiled-spring watches was a decrease in power as the



spring uncoiled or ran down. This was overcome by tapering the spring, making it decrease steadily in size from one end to the other.

The hairspring also tends to ~~vary in~~ power, due to changes in length of the metal caused by changes in temperature. To counteract this, some watches use a compensating balance in which the wheel is not a complete circle and is made of two metals which expand unequally with the heat. As a result, when a rise in temperature weakens the hairspring, the outer metal on the balance wheel expands, drawing the ends of the wheel in, thus lessening the inertia and making the wheel easier to drive, compensating for the weakening of hairspring.—W. P. Keasbey.

Reward

Olympia, Wash.

Mrs. B——, a widow of moderate income, opened her door one day last spring to a man needing work. There seemed to be no odd jobs requiring attention on her small place that day, but she hesitated a moment, not willing to turn the man away empty handed.

Just across the sidewalk fronting her property was a ditch which had been dug to carry off excess water during heavy rainstorms. The cleaning of the ditch was the responsibility of the city; but it had been long neglected, so the area was overgrown with weeds and filled with rubbish.

Mrs. B——got the man a shovel and asked him to clean the ditch and dispose of the rubbish; and when he had finished she paid him a good wage for the work which had taken several hours.

Later in the season a cloudburst and flood struck the section, damaging business houses, homes, and lawns. But the heavy muddy waters ran down the newly cleaned ditch in front of Mrs. B——'s home, and her lawn and her home were unharmed.

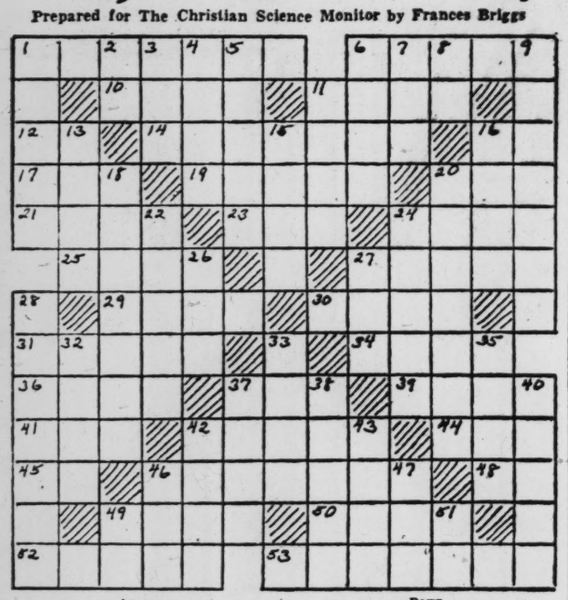
A Verse for Today . . .

Give instruction to a wise man, and he will yet be wiser: teach a just man, and he will increase in learning.

—PROV. 9:9

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was mother of King Josiah (II Kings 22:1)?
6—What is a river of southern India?
10—Who was Greek god of love?
11—What region was first occupied by the Horites?
12—What State is known as Land of Steady Habits (abbr.)?
14—What animals are domesticated in Peru and adjacent countries?
16—Near.
17—Where is Corvallis (abbr.)?
19—What nocturnal mammal is allied to the monkeys?
20—What prefix denotes "prior to"?
21—a Carillon is a set of what (sing.)?
23—What is a cluster of fibers occurring in wool staple?
24—What is a type of soil containing sand, clay, and organic matter?
25—Who is one of those mentioned in I Chron. 2:27?
27—Where do the Burmese dwell?
29—What do you call deep-sea fishing grounds off Shetland and Orkney Islands?
30—What is a timber tree of Argentina?
31—Billiard balls are made of what?
34—What Bible book follows Book of Judges?
36—Vehicles.
37—What is a light carriage with one pair of wheels, drawn by one horse?
39—What king of Judah was son of Jotham (Isa. 7:1)?
41—What instrument was played by ancient Chinese?
42—What is a county of southwestern Arkansas?
44—What is a blackbird of cuckoo family?
45—Half an em is what?
46—What is a donation?
48—Delivered (abbr.).
49—What is a city and port of France?
50—What table dish holds gravy?
52—What is a weight used in Great Britain?
53—Who was tenth of sons of Jacob?

Down

1—Who bought a wife in Padan-aram?
2—What prefix means "down"?
3—Who was one of heroes of David's guard (II Sam. 23:38)?
4—What toy would amuse a little girl?
5—Leaves of what tree flutter in slightest wind?
6—What was one of animals visited by Goldilocks?
7—In speaking of Biblical Zaavan, what possessive pronoun would you use?
8—Who is a Benjamite of I Chron. 7:12?
9—Who was a companion of Paul (Titus 3:12)?
11—What marine fish is common on Atlantic coast of U. S.?
13—The umiri is a tree, bird, or fish—which?
15—What word is used as a substantive in Bible?
16—Who was a son of Kemuel (Gen. 22:21)?
18—What is name of a city of Wisconsin?
20—Who was one of sons of Haman (Esther 9:8)?
22—What king is hero of a Shakespeare play (poss.)?
24—What is a river of southern Belgian Congo?
26—Beam.
27—What is raised division between inner and outer table in backgammon?
28—Who wrote "Barnaby Rudge"?
32—How would you describe a peacock?
33—Prejudice is what?
35—Foot of an ape is what?
37—What is a secluded and narrow valley?
38—What swimming bird is closely related to the loon?
40—What was an ancient and wealthy city of Phoenicia?
42—What is a lake of Saskatchewan, Canada?
43—Rounded handle of a door is what?
46—In Greece, Arcadia was sacred to what god?
47—What is 19th letter of Greek alphabet?
49—What prefix means "with"?
51—Symbol for thallium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Looking for Hymie Dobson*

By LE PELLEY

OH-H-H SUSIE!
COME ON.... WE'VE GOT A GANG TO LOOK FOR HYMIE
WHAT'S ALL THIS ABOUT?
I DON'T KNOW—IT'S JUST ONE OF THOSE THINGS!
HERE I COME ... I CALLED UP SOME OTHERS TO HELP US LOOK, TOO
WHERE ARE WE GOING?
TO LOOK FOR HYMIE DOBSON
WHO WANTS TO KNOW WHERE HE IS?
TUBBY, I GUESS
IT'S AN AWFUL HOT DAY FOR A WALK ...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Oh!*

The Boss started to school yesterday—
He seemed glad to go, which is as it should be, of course—
Still—I wondered about it until I overheard him say—
"Well, I expect to make the football team this year—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Crystallized*

By THE HAGERS

I GAZED, BUT COULDN'T TALK AT ALL. SAID PABLO, "THIS IS OUR FRONT HALL."
LOW, GRACEFUL CURTAINS GLEAMED LIKE ICE— A CRYSTAL, ONYX PARADISE.
"THESE ARE STALACTITES YOU ADMIRE. EACH HANGS LIKE AN INVERTED SPIRE.
AND FROM THE FLOOR STALAGMITES GROW. HOW DO YOU LIKE IT HERE BELOW?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dispelling a Blackout

Among the unforeseen sensations experienced by Europe's millions in the last few days, one which was reported by a radio commentator from London seems significantly symbolic. In one's dimly lighted room, with curtains drawn on a city shrouded in a "blackout," with no friendly street lights to show where a neighbor's hedge begins, no window lights to reveal his presence, one feels—said the radio voice—strangely alone.

Obviously part of the consequence of attempts by nations to isolate nations is an acute sense among individuals in the same nation that they are isolated from one another.

Philosophers have been made sad by the conviction of an ultimate aloneness of the individual, of an unbridgeable gap between him and his fellows. Many students of Christ Jesus' teachings are, however, convinced that this is a mistaken view of God's creation, including man. Jesus said, "I and my Father are one," admitting no possibility of separation of man from God, admitting, then, no unbridgeable gap between the sons of God.

The aloneness an individual may feel in a "blackout" is symbolic of the mental attitude of nations which would prevent their understanding each other.

The detached observer can see that the national policies which lead to this state of benightedness are the crystallization of millions of individual convictions of individual aloneness. These work themselves out sometimes in positive selfishness. Or they induce resignation to an order that seems overwhelmingly greater than individual efforts to correct it.

The blackout that to the individual comes home in more than one sense has probably in most cases a cause in that individual's own mistaken sense of his relationship to his Father and therefore to his brother. The isolation an individual imposes on himself through a mistaken notion of his exclusive self-interest in turn expresses itself in group selfishness and again in national selfishness. It is an influence that can be traced clearly through all those economic and political actions and reactions which finally result in international conflict.

The blackout that hides one peaceful people from another could soon be dispelled by nations of individuals praying "Send out Thy light and Thy truth: let them lead me," and then proving the sincerity of the prayer by letting that light and truth lead them as individuals out of misconceptions about their relationship to one another, and their nations out of the strife that results from these misconceptions magnified and nationalized.

Italy Poised

Italy is a boot with which either Germany or the "peace front" may wade through the Mediterranean toward victory. This being so, Italy has chosen a sagacious course at the moment in choosing neutrality instead of supporting the German military effort. In the future a third course may open. After all, Italy's discovery of an old friend in Britain would be less amazing than Germany's discovery of a new one in Russia.

Italian neutrality has disadvantages for Britain and France which Italian participation, even on Germany's side, would remove. As a neutral, Italy covers one front for Germany, thus allowing German forces to concentrate elsewhere. As a participant on either side Italy could be used by the democratic partners as a gateway into Germany itself—through alliance or by invasion. But consideration of the effects on world opinion of an invasion of a neutral probably will restrain [illegible] tion should become desperate.

If, however, Italian neutrality presents one problem to the "peace front," it solves another which would be annoying were Italy to shoulder war for Germany. This is the problem of keeping the Mediterranean open. This sea is important to Britain and France today not simply because it is a trade route but because it connects the western with the easternmost members of the defensive alliance.

It is so narrow—with gates at both ends and in the middle—that Italy might have made a deal of trouble for the members of the anti-Hitler front had Italian leaders decided to cast the die for their big-and-bigger neighbor on the north. A war against Italy in the Mediterranean would have to be fought on land as well as on sea: to dislodge Italian guns from commanding positions, to wipe out air bases, as well as to disable Italy's navy.

Not only is the Mediterranean an important link for the defensive bloc; if it were to cease being that, it would provide an opportunity for joint action by Germany and Italy against the eastern end of the "peace front." It had been said before war broke out that the conflict might be won or lost in those waters.

Italian neutrality is thus a medal with an obverse and reverse side. From Italy's point of view, neutrality likewise has more than one face. The first is the face that overlooks Italy through the Brenner Pass. It must now be clear in Rome that a Europe dominated by Germany contains only a definitely secondary place for Italy. And strategically situated at the crossroads of "peace front" communications, Italy may yet find higher bidders for its friendship—and less awesome faces. Neutrality is a policy which must appeal more strongly to the Italian people than war for Germany could—and a policy which may yet place the Italian Government in a position to reap diplomatic dividends.

Neutrality

President Roosevelt's two proclamations governing American relations with belligerents in the war well illustrate the difference between traditional neutrality and the new effort to legislate America into a hermit position.

The first proclamation, based on long established practices of international law, put into effect laws designed to prevent belligerents from using American territory for warlike purposes or the enlistment of citizens in the armies of belligerents.

The second put into operation an embargo against the export of arms and "instruments of war" to belligerents under the so-called Neutrality Act of 1937. This statute developed out of a widespread belief that trade involved the United States in the World War. Probably there was also behind it a hope that by refusing arms the United States would have no part in the use to which they were put. But the big purpose was to stay out of war. That is not necessarily the same thing as neutrality if neutrality means impartiality. For the effect of this legislation has been anything but neutral. In the present case it aids aggression and dictatorship by refusing the arms which otherwise would go to France and Britain. In fairness we should recognize that to repeal the embargo would also be one-sided since it would aid France and Britain.

Neutrality in this sense is impossible; either keeping or repealing the embargo will aid one side or the other. From this standpoint, then, the choice is between methods. Repeal would allow well-established practice and the fortunes of war to govern.

This newspaper has repeatedly pointed out the weakness of the arms embargo as a preventative of possible entanglements. Even if it be assumed that war trade is the main road to war, this measure does not block the road. For in the World War three fourths of American war trade was in supplies which do not come under the present embargo. Even on that assumption, it merely narrows the road. It does not even satisfy the consciences of those who wish not to furnish any munitions of war; for under this embargo even some instruments of war may be supplied in "knocked-down" form.

Moreover, this attempt to legislate a safety—which to many may now appear rather short-sighted if not selfish—does not even do that. For it leaves untouched all the dangers of American ships carrying supplies into war zones. If Americans wish to go into this war, it would be far better to do so in defense of ideals and interests which after calm consideration they find are involved than to enter excitedly over an "incident" involving a ship carrying supplies. For that reason the cash-and-carry plan would be far better than the present legislation.

This newspaper supported the President and Secretary Hull in warning that Congress should not leave America with a so-called "neutrality" which is better described as "negativity." And before hostilities began we called for a special session to repeal the present legislation. Even those who wish to take no sides must recognize that the embargo does take sides, and against the nations who are upholding American ideals and interests. Even from their standpoint repeal would be preferable. And if it is safety which is desired, surely cash-and-carry is better.

Suits made of casein or milk-fiber have appeared on Fifth Avenue. Some New Yorkers now will be curious to know what a cow looks like when it comes out of its cocoon.

Film Voices for Peace

Potentially one of the greatest propaganda mediums in the world, the motion picture now and then takes advantage of its power for good. Bostonians and visitors to Boston were reminded of this by a French and a German film which the Fine Arts Theater recalled from the cinema's files as part of an international film festival. Both of these pictures raise an eloquent, sincere voice for peace.

Jean Renoir, in the moving "Grande Illusion," insists that even the waste of war cannot blast entirely the basic human qualities of tenderness and unselfishness. G. W. Pabst's "Kameradschaft" makes an even more positive assertion for peace by picturizing, with extraordinary realism, a real post-war incident in which German miners crossed into France to aid French workers trapped by a mine disaster.

At one point of "Kameradschaft" the leader of the German rescue effort encourages to action his reluctant colleagues with a question which must be echoing today across a warring world. "Haven't those trapped men got wives and children, too?" he asks. The men answer by joining the expedition.

Today, the little people of the world—the miners, the clerks, the grocers, the factory workers, the bakers, the ditch diggers—seem trapped behind barriers of barbed wire, of nationalism, of grasping political and economic interest. One day men of all the world will chorus with one voice "Haven't those trapped men got wives and children, too?" And when all the little people behind all the barriers ask that question together, then the mistakes of statesmen will never again lead them to a great, a terrible, illusion.

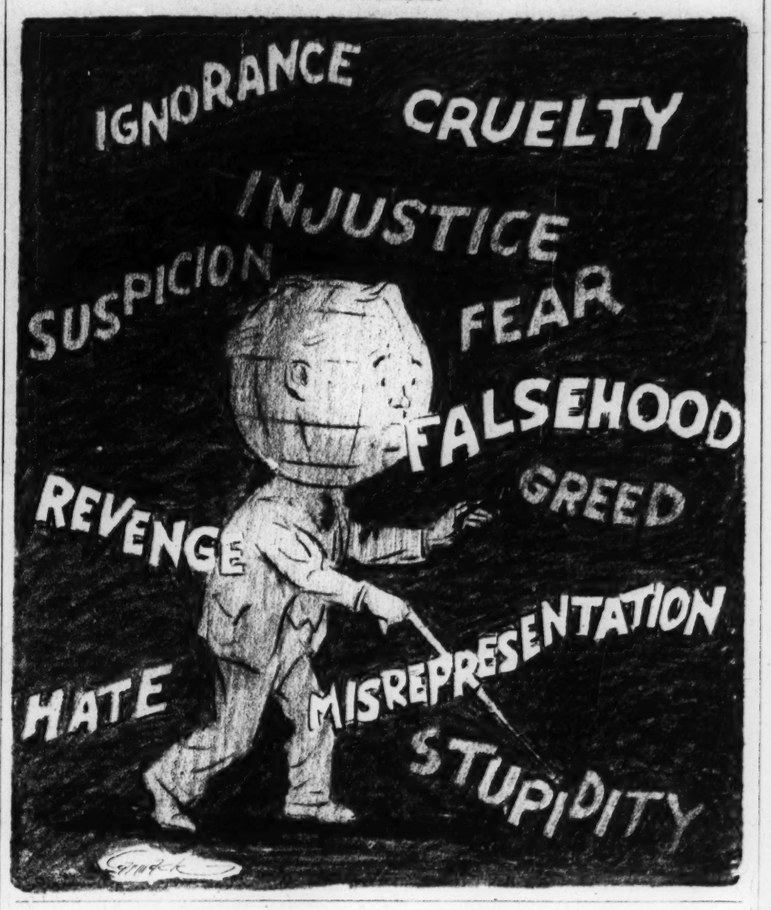
History Need Not Repeat

Over and over again it is being asserted that, with every appearance of the start of another world war, history is repeating itself. Those who remember 1914 are only too ready to acquiesce. It seems easy to recognize the same provocation, the same preliminary steps. But, before accepting this evidence at its face value, people should ask themselves: Is it really the same?

For there exists excellent reason to believe that conditions are altered, especially conditions of thinking. The world has come a long way in the last twenty-five years. Listen to many of the favorite broadcasters of fast-moving events abroad. They are stating that there are notable differences in the march of today's events. Practically no excitement; quiet and assurance, soberness and determination; remarkably little hatred and fear. What of those leaflets which British airmen dropped upon the population of Germany, when bombs might as well have been let loose?

No; it need not be the repetition of history unless men choose to let it be so.

Blackout



Do You Speak English?

Someone once said that linguists were born not made. If this is so, why can't we get back to the days when "the whole earth was of one language and one speech"? This present confusion of tongues is, to me, bewildering, to say the least. And, whether from snobbishness or laziness, I should be glad to have English the universal language because it is my mother tongue.

One of my first amusing experiences in this confounding of tongues occurred in France during the World War, when I heard a British naval officer and a French military officer trying to make themselves understood in each other's language, only to find that German, the enemy's tongue, was the only common medium of speech they had.

In Malaya, I have discovered, the conglomeration of eastern and western races finds a mutual language in Malay, sometimes called "the Esperanto of the East," and it is not uncommon to overhear two Chinese, from different-speaking provinces in China, speaking to each other in Malay, their only common tongue. It is one of the major bonds which unite the different races, creeds, and colors in Malaya into one happy and harmonious conformity of interests.

* * *

The more enlightened Malays themselves are finding that they must speak English if their experiences are to be broadened by contact with the white races. The rulers and chiefs now send their sons to college either in Malaya or in England for a complete education.

To my delighted surprise and privilege, one of these young princes was allotted to be my partner at a dinner party recently. But dressed as they all were, in their gorgeous silk ceremonial robes, it was impossible, beforehand, to distinguish between those who spoke English and those who didn't. (My previous experiences in similar circumstances had been dull in the extreme, as my knowledge of Malay barely extends beyond discussing the merits of the meal and the prevailing price of vegetables in the local market.)

My partner on this occasion, however, quickly set me at my ease when he quietly remarked that he spoke English. He proved to be a most interesting companion and taught me many things about his countrymen which I had long wished to know.

* * *

I found that he had spent nine years in England, where he had taken his degree at Cambridge University, thence going to Trinidad to study agriculture, and afterwards to France and Germany for two years. He also explained that he found his knowledge of Latin most useful while traveling in Italy before returning to take up the responsibilities attached to his rank in Malaya. Of the pure Malay race, I should judge him to be the most cultured man in the country at the present time.

There is really no reason why we should be surprised when we find an Oriental speaking fluent English in these enlightened times, when so many of them travel and radio and films bring the world to their doors.

Once at an old-style Chinese wedding, I turned to a dainty Chinese lady sitting beside me and asked her if she had had to undergo the torture of wearing a heavy headdress for three days when she was married. To my delight she replied in English with an oddly familiar accent, "Oh, no! You see, I was married in a registry office in Aberdeen, Scotland."

A. B.

American Editorial Comment on War Crisis

DETROIT NEWS—People can be sure that nobody in authority will take any step committing us to war unless the people support it. . . . Emotion got us into the last World War. But we realized later—by the middle of 1920's at any rate—that if we had used our minds we would have stayed out. . . . America can best serve civilization by staying out.

PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN — The President's tone and the content of his utterance showed a restraint evidencing a high sense of responsibility. This is no time for partisan, factional or group sniping and recriminations.

ST. PETERSBURG (FLA.) INDEPENDENT — This is the war that need never have happened.

NEW ORLEANS STATES—The world today places the blame for war and hate where it belongs, on the head of Adolf Hitler. No one wants to war on the German people who have had little to say about the present conflagration. The President voices the sentiment of America when he says the United States must be kept out.

KANSAS CITY STAR—The Star believes America can and should stay out of the war. But it recognizes that the longer the war lasts, especially if it goes against the democracies, the greater the danger of American involvement. It believes plain common sense and national interest require that this country throw open its resources to all nations who can come and buy American goods of whatever sort.

NEW YORK SUN—Never again can there be lasting peace in the world until this whole horrible, fantastic nightmare of Hitlerism has been exorcised, no more to trouble the repose of civilized nations.

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM—Let's be enlightenedly selfish, instead of emotional, for a change. Let's keep constantly in mind that our greatest contribution to the final peace . . . will come . . . through staying out, not mixing in; through helping in every way we can to restore international sanity.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., STAR-JOURNAL—As long as the President sticks to those ideals there can be no quarrel, and he has paved the way for America to stay out of war.

ATLANTA JOURNAL — Adolf Hitler has brought Europe to this disaster. But we can also see that America now can best serve her own interests and those of humanity by keeping out of the armed conflict.

NEWARK, N. J., EVENING NEWS—Our Government promises to keep us neutral, but there is no disposition here, unless the national temper is to be misjudged, for us to enact the role of a rich man passing on the other side of a stricken Europe.

NEWARK, N. J., STAR-EAGLE—As for America's stand in this situation, it will hardly be necessary to repeat that we must stay out.

ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS—President Roosevelt has sensed and well expressed in his address to the nation of Sunday night how the onrush of the European catastrophe has overshadowed the troubles of the United States. . . . National unity here must depend on the restraint, good will and patriotism of those men who have the guidance of national affairs . . . in their hands.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—Americans may weep for the fate of Europe. But our first, and last, concern is America. There is nothing to add to President Roosevelt's moving memorial of last night. We know we cannot escape the shock of a Europe at war. But we have gone to Europe, have left our dead there, turned the tide of battle, but we could not make peace for Europe. We have learned that lesson, and we must not forget.

HARTFORD (CONN.) TIMES—It will require patience to remain at peace. . . . Yet this people, unquestionably, sees no present reason why our thought should be of participation in the war, has every determination to maintain a policy of neutrality and aloofness from the conflict and every hope that this policy will keep us from the fighting.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., NEWS—All our interests and feelings decree that we shall want England and France to win as quickly as possible—to allow them to buy arms here, as they are entitled to do under international law. The arms embargo, in fact, will probably be repealed in short order. But it is going to smoke us more clearly out into the open than would have been the case had it been repealed by the last session of Congress.

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLAHOMAN—Unthinkable but not entirely impossible is an ultimate if not fairly early offensive and defensive alliance of Great Britain, France, the United States, Italy and Japan. . . . It is extremely fantastic. But no more fantastic than the present alliance of Nazis and Communists.

CHATTANOOGA NEWS—There is this compensating balm—the beginning of the general war marked also the beginning of the decline of Adolf Hitler.

CHATTANOOGA TIMES—No people [illegible] believes in the basic principles of democracy can fail to sympathize with Great Britain and France in their decision to aid Poland. But all this does not mean we should fail to be neutral.

WASHINGTON POST—Both mind and conscience are stimulated by Mr. Roosevelt when he suggests that our influence should from this moment be thrown in the direction of a final peace which will make impossible continuation of such aggression as that for which the dictatorships have come to stand.

NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE—The nation's response to the President's appeal for unity in pursuit of peace is: "We are with you!" The wish of the American people to stay out of it—as long as possible—is unanimous.

NEW YORK JOURNAL AND AMERICAN—If the President wants to keep us out of war—as it is evident from his broadcast that he does—if the Congress acts intelligently to keep us out of war, if the people continue their desire, so often expressed, to keep out of European conflicts, there is no reason why we should become involved in this European catastrophe.

NEW YORK TIMES—With the first shot we are warned that the way of the neutral is going to be very hard.

The Wide Horizon

Attack on State Barriers

By Nate R. White

Decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate thoroughly the unwieldy and sectional freight rate structure of the United States should please all areas. It is an action which, though requiring several years, might do more to unify the Nation economically and psychologically than any other internal measure in this decade. It gives promise of solving legally, and on the basis of practical experience, many of the controversial matters which have served to keep alive industrially differences between the North and the South.

This year, sectional controversy over "parity freight rates" for the South reached the pitch of agitation. In the Southeastern Governors' complaint, still before the ICC, in which Commissioner William E. Lee favored the Southern contention following hearings, industrial rivalry flared up in testimony which revealed the depths of the struggle.

In Congress the Southern bloc in each house was behind bills to make it mandatory on the ICC to level the freight rate structure which at present permits an arbitrary charge on some raw commodities and most finished products at regional borders. The Southern Congressmen, backed almost solidly by their constituents and their press, were determined to see the issue settled finally and quickly. This determination failed because a pending coalition of Western and Southern Congressmen did not develop. Westerners became apprehensive lest some of their own favorable rates might be upset by the wording of the bills. Southerners then re-directed their efforts to re-phrase the bills to win Western support—support against the North and East.

* * *

So great did agitation become that one Northern State—Indiana—even appropriated $35,000 to oppose the South on this point. Arkansas retaliated by setting aside $10,000 to resist the movement. Previously the Southeastern States and the Northeastern States had contributed to the expensive legal battle against each other before the ICC.

All of this in a Federal Union which learned during the chaotic economic conditions of the thirteen original Colonies that the rule of "all for one and one for all" must hold—a Union which even had to go through a civil war to learn the truth of "United we stand; divided we fall."

And now, in 1939, the North and East and the South and Southwest—are tearing at each others' business, advantages, and opportunities like so many savage tribes quarreling over a hunting ground or so many tariff-ridden European States.

Apparently the United States has not yet learned its lesson of unity. Apparently there must come a greater sense of national loyalty than has yet developed. Provincialism still seems uppermost. All too easily residents of one section are willing to fight—if not with tanks and bombers, at least with their own dollars—the residents of another section, all because of industrial and economic inequities which might be overcome fairly.

Obviously then the survey by the Interstate Commerce Commission has not come too soon. The more it is publicized—the more its hearings reach into all the deep sectional grooves of prejudice and rivalry—the more easily will these stubborn regional jealousies be exposed and destroyed.

* * *

The South contends that the Northern carriers, supported by the regions they serve, deliberately maintain rates designed to erect a tariff barrier which Southern products must hurdle to reach the Eastern market, where 51 per cent of all the consumers reside.

The North contends it is entitled to this "protection" because the South has advantages, such as temperate weather and lower living costs, and consequently a lower wage scale. Former Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut amply stated this contention before the ICC when he said: "The South has God-given aids which even the Interstate Commerce Commission cannot match."

On a basis of logic the South cannot see the justice of arbitrarily adding rate costs at the "border" (how like a foreign country that sounds!) such as the Ohio, Potomac, or Mississippi Rivers. Arkansas, for instance, cannot see the fairness of adding $1 a ton to carload shipments the minute they cross the Mississippi River bridge at Memphis.

Once, the South claims, rivers may have been barriers in a physical sense. Today they are as easily crossed as a prairie.

* * *

As far back as 1934 Joseph Eastman, now a member of the ICC, told Congress: "An objectionable phase of the railroad situation for many years has been the maintenance of regional differences and distinctions, which are very imperfectly related to differences in cost, [illegible] of territorial boundary lines (Chinese walls') where rate systems and practices change. It has tended to provincialize the railroads and discourage national unity of action. It has been a prolific source of complaints to the Commission. Regional competition in rates and service has been as keen as the direct competition of parallel lines, and has had equally undesirable and uneven results. It tends to concentrate at the points best located to enjoy it. Moreover, it has been difficult for the Commission to remedy such inequalities, for the courts have recognized differences in competitive conditions as a defense against discrimination."

Nevertheless, referring to Congressional rate-making bills, Mr. Eastman this year said in a letter to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee that an abrupt overhauling of the Nation's freight rate structure "is likely to have results more disturbing than beneficial."

For this reason, an investigation of the freight rate structure by the ICC with a view to equalizing evident injustices and otherwise harmonizing rail, truck, and water freight classifications is especially welcome. It may be marked in history as another case where the United States had to re-examine itself to find out what a National Union is.